

Caribbean Holidays

All the News that's Fit to Print

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Chance of showers today, tonight. Sunny, milder tomorrow. Temperature range: today 57-71. Sunday 56-67. Details on Page 55.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1976

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20 CENTS

GERMANY WANTS TO VE UP OFFICE IF FORD WINS

Further Than Before Public Declaration of Intention to Resign

HEARS IS 'ENOUGH'

Not Seen as Eroding More the Personal Charm of the Secretary

HARD GWERTZMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 16—

of State Henry A. Kissinger, who for eight years has been the main architect of foreign policy, said today that he would resign if President Ford were elected.

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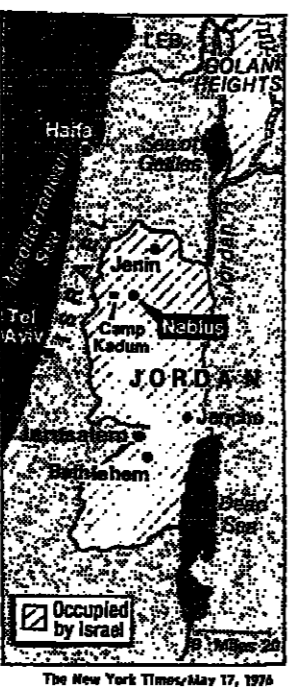
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The New York Times/May 17, 1976

WEST BANK GIRL KILLED BY ISRAELI

Victim Was From Prominent Family—Soldiers Wound 2 Later at Protest

Special to The New York Times

TEL AVIV, May 16—An Israeli soldier shot and killed a 16-year-old Arab girl on the stairs of an apartment house in Nablus this morning.

The girl was identified as Lena Hassan Nabulsi, who Nabulsi officials said was 16 years old, although some reports gave her age as 17 or 18.

She was the daughter of a prominent Nabulsi merchant and a relative of a former Jordanian prime minister, Suleiman Nabulsi.

Mayor Bassam al-Shaqfa of Nabulsi said in a telephone interview that he had rejected an explanation by the Israeli military governor that Miss Nabulsi had been shot accidentally by soldiers dispersing stone-throwing rioters.

Speaking through an interpreter, the mayor said that the shooting had occurred half an hour after the demonstration ended.

An official announcement issued by Israeli military headquarters said that the girl was killed by a stray bullet.

Two other people were wounded in the shooting.

The girl was killed in the West Bank area, which has been under Israeli military occupation since 1967.

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MILITARY FLOUTED CIVILIANS' RIGHTS, SENATE UNIT SAYS

Intelligence Agents Accused of Ignoring Legal Curbs in Spying on Dissenters

By JOHN M. CREWSDON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 16—

Military intelligence agents have violated the rights of United States citizens in the agents' investigations of domestic political and protest groups, and in the process have threatened "to violate the traditional and legal restraints which govern the use of military forces in the civilian community," the staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities has concluded.

During the middle and late 1960's, the staff said in a report released today, Defense Department agents, principally those of Army intelligence, penetrated and reported on numerous civil rights and anti-Vietnam war organizations, intercepted those groups' radio communications and cooperated with civilian law-enforcement agencies in monitoring the activities of private citizens.

Reports Confirmed

The Senate staff termed those activities "improper" and went on to confirm reports published yesterday in The New York Times indicating that the Army has also conducted active surveillance of United States citizens living in West Germany and West Berlin whom it considered to be "threats" to its operations.

Until 1968, according to the Senate staff's report, Army commanders in West Germany had unilateral authority to open mail to and from such individuals and to subject them to wiretaps.

Since then, the West German Government has forbidden the Army to conduct such activities, but the 1968 restrictions do not apply to the American sector of West Berlin where "mail openings and wiretaps continued to be employed against Americans and groups of Americans," according to the report.

Files on All Dissenters

Affidavits from Army Secretary Martin R. Hoffmann recently filed in two civil court cases show that Army intelligence officers opened mail in West Berlin as late as 1972, and the affidavits carried the strong implication that such practices were continuing there.

As the Army was called upon with increasing frequency in the early 1960's to respond to civil disorders, the report said, it began what later became a "massive" intelligence collection effort that eventually produced files on "virtually every group engaged in dissent in the United States."

The military's rationale for such surveillance, the staff noted, was that, to enable its

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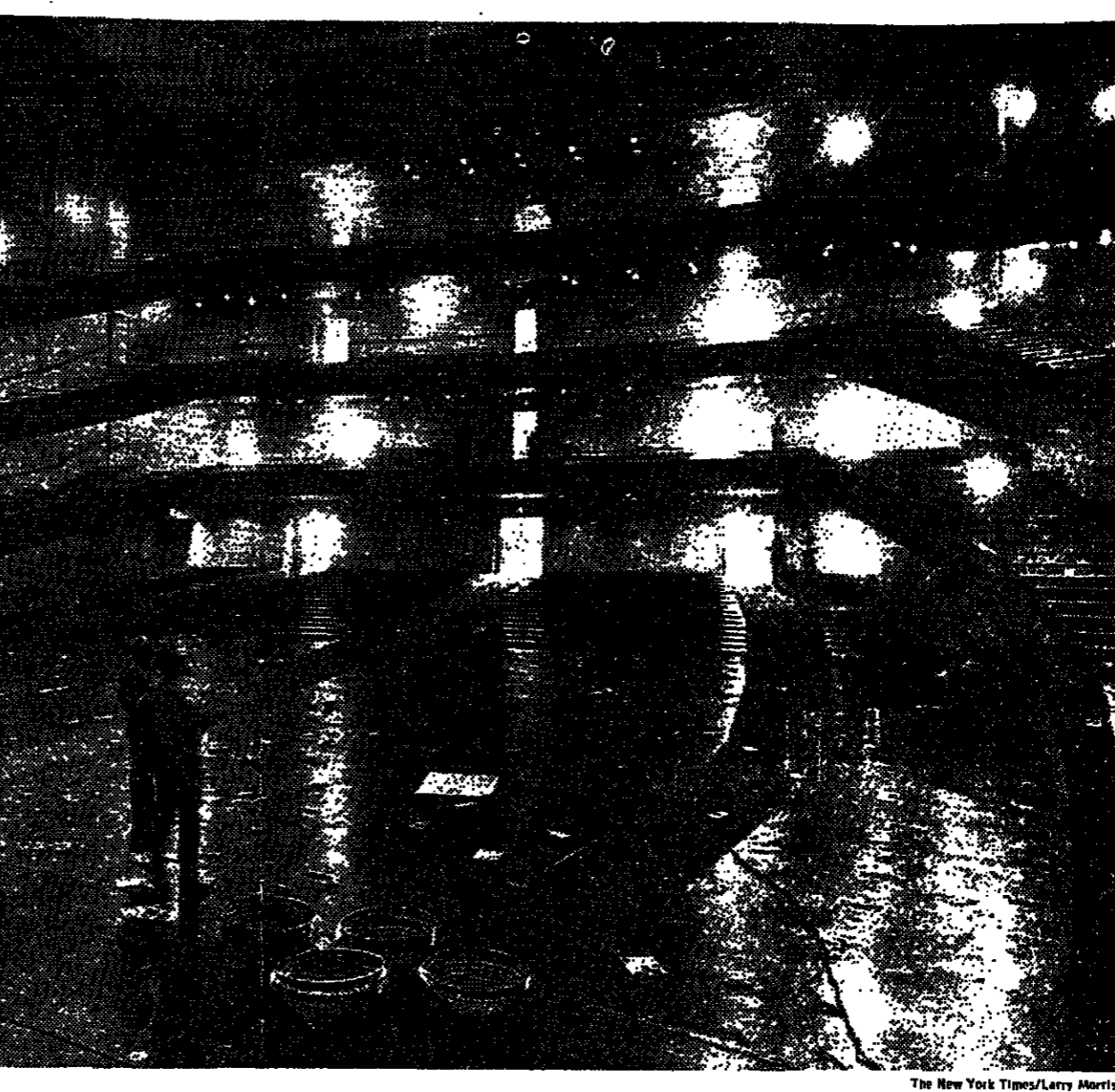
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The auditorium of Avery Fisher Hall yesterday, after stagehands had removed seats. On the floor are lighting fixtures.

An 'Era' Ending for Fisher Hall

By HAROLD C. SCHONBERG

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 16—

Pierre Boulez and the New York Philharmonic finished their performance of Mahler's Seventh Symphony at 10:42 on Saturday night in Avery Fisher Hall.

Fifteen minutes later a crew of 30 stagehands moved into the auditorium and started dismantling the seats. The \$5 million acoustic renovation of the hall, which will keep it closed until Oct. 15, had started.

Workmen will be operating around the clock. All of the seats should be out today, and tomorrow the scaffolding will be put into position. Within a day or so after that, the wreckers will move in and the heavy work will begin.

There was no ceremony on Saturday night, although

everybody realized that the occasion was, in its way, historic. Never before has a modern concert hall been torn down and rebuilt.

Among those standing backstage, awaiting the end of the concert, were John W. Mazzola, the managing director of Lincoln Center, and Carlos Moseley, president of the New York Philharmonic.

Mr. Moseley was wearing a big grin and a hard hat with his name on it.

When the Mahler was over, Mr. Boulez darted into the wings. "The end! C major!" he exclaimed. He went out to take a bow. When he returned, Mr. Moseley put the hard hat on Mr. Boulez's head. The conductor wore it to the podium and waved his arms at the audience, but did

not say anything. There was laughter. The audience dispersed very slowly, as if reluctant to say goodbye to Fisher Hall.

"It's the end of an era," one of the musicians said on his way out.

"It's the end of an era," everybody repeated.

Dr. Cyril Harris, who had been listening to the concert in the auditorium, came to the stage. Dr. Harris is the acoustician in charge of the renovation.

"How was the sound out front?" somebody asked Dr. Harris. He grinned but did not answer.

Mr. Boulez joined the crowd. "I am happy to see this

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BEAME IS DEFIED ON SEX-FILM HOUSE

Buildings Agency Permits de Mille to Convert—Work Already Under Way

By NICHOLAS GAGE

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 16—

The New York City Buildings Department, disregarding instructions from the Mayor's office, has issued a permit allowing the owners of Broadway's de Mille Theater to convert it into three small theaters that, according to city officials, will show pornographic films.

The permit was approved within 24 hours after a written request for it was submitted last March 27. Work on the theater, at 701 Seventh Avenue between 47th and 48th Streets, has already begun. Construction barriers are up and the marquee has been taken down, although the ornate, brass-trimmed doors are still in place.

Sidney Baumgarten, special assistant to the Mayor in charge of cleaning up midtown, has formally requested the Buildings Department to review the plans for the conversion to determine if there is any legal basis for the city to revoke the permit.

"That permit should never

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SENATORS BID U.S. WEIGH END OF AID TO NEW YORK CITY

Banking Panel Urges Cutoff of Annual Loans if Freeze on Wages Falters

RENT CURBS CRITICIZED

Proxmire Asks the Treasury to Demand Reductions in Employee Benefits

By MARTIN TOLCHIN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 16—The Senate Banking Committee unanimously urged the Federal Government today to "seriously consider" ending its \$2.3 billion in annual, seasonal loans if New York City failed to maintain its three-year wage freeze.

The committee also decried rent control as harmful to the city's economy and advised New York City and State to confront the rent-control "problem" squarely, and, "if necessary, take the actions needed to phase out rent control."

In addition, Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin and committee chairman, urged Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, who oversees the loan program, to demand substantial reductions in the fringe benefits of New York City employees as a condition for continuing the Federal loans.

Contrast to Optimism

The committee's recommendations were made in a tough, 18-page report to the Senate on the New York City loan program. The committee's stance contrasted with the "cautious optimism" expressed by Secretary Simon in committee hearings last month.

"New York City will have the fight of its life to balance its budget, pay off its Federal loans and avoid bankruptcy in 1978," Senator Proxmire said in an accompanying statement. "The city can make it, but only with even greater sacrifices than it has made so far."

The Senator, asked in an interview in his Senate office whether the committee was intervening in the internal affairs of New York, replied that although the city would ultimately determine its own course of action, he had been disappointed that the Treasury Department had not offered greater guidance.

"A Lack of Specificity"

"We feel a lack of specificity by the Treasury," Mr. Proxmire said. "I realize that they shouldn't try to run the city, but they have to help the city resist pressures."

The city's financial plan calls for a 1 percent reduction in fringe benefits, which Senator Proxmire found highly inadequate. "I feel that the situation is so serious that if the best New York City can do is a 1 percent reduction, that should be the basis for turning down the loan."

Secretary Simon is authorized by law to determine each month whether new loans should be made. His decision

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RIGHTS SUPPORTERS: In what was billed as a rally, people from 30 states marched to the State Capitol in Springfield to press for passage of Equal Rights Amendment bill, now stalled in the State Senate. Details appear on page 24.

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A Priest in the Basque Country of Spain Tells of Trying to Understand Violence

By HENRY KAMM
Special to The New York Times
BILBAO, Spain, May 13—
"Violence justifies counter-violence," the Roman Catholic priest said. "Since we live in violence and the violence of the establishment is so great, so-called subversive violence is sometimes the only form of defense."
In the Basques' struggle to assert their national identity against Madrid's strong centralism, Catholic priests have traditionally provided strong support. How far many of them have come to identify with even the most extremist proponents of nationalism was illustrated by the priest, who allowed himself to be interviewed on condition that he not be named.



The New York Times/May 17, 1976
Basque priests have aided in escapes over French border.

His views and ways that are more extreme are more common among younger priests, is not a young man, but these views are not rare among priests his age. The radical priest has a parish in this industrial capital of the Basque country. His parishioners are metalworkers and shipyard workers who live in the grimy, cheerless tenements defacing lovely green hills on which they are arrayed.

A Conditional Endorsement
The priest is a pudgy man of middle years with a kindly face and a ready smile. In his grey pants and tan, open-necked shirt, topped by the traditional Basque beret, he looks more like a beadle than a priest.

His endorsement of violence was not unconditional, and his conscience was clearly uneasy. "It is difficult to understand them," he said, speaking of E.T.A., the principal terrorist organization, and of the E.T.A. murder last month of Angel Berazadi Urbe, a Basque industrialist who had been kidnapped for a ransom.
"Although they are understandable, from a Catholic point of view it is more difficult to accept them," he continued, thinking out loud about a killing that has caused the E.T.A.—whose initials stand for Basque Nation and Freedom—to lose much sympathy here.
"E.T.A. is a product, in its general developments as well as its origins, of the disarray of the conditions in which we live," the priest said. "E.T.A. has awakened the Basque people's conscience. The whole world has become aware of the Basque problem because of them."

Targets in Uniforms
Asked who would be legitimate targets of the counter-violence that he defended, he thought for a long time and replied:

"In a certain manner, responsibility for establishing violence belongs to everyone who directly or indirectly or passively makes it possible. That is, a great number of the citizens of Spain, all who wear a uniform and others, are responsible for establishment violence."

The priest did not rule out the possibility that those wearing the uniform of the church, so long a pillar of the Franco regime, might also be considered targets, on his grounds. He said that if a certain bishop had not died, "something might have happened to him."

RHODESIA ATTACKS KISSINGER'S STAND

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia accused Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today of uninformed meddling in the affairs of Rhodesia.

Commenting on Mr. Kissinger's statement that the United States supports a government by the black majority in Rhodesia, Mr. Smith said that if Mr. Kissinger were better informed "he would know that any premature handover of power by the whites would swiftly lead to fighting between rival black factions."

Mr. Smith said in a copy-right interview in U.S. News & World Report that Mr. Kissinger "intends to pressure white Rhodesians into handing over this country to a black government in the vain hope that this will discourage Communist intervention."

"Let me assure you we have no intention of appeasing Communism by surrendering our country, despite the fact that the American and British governments deny us the arms to defend ourselves," he said.

Mr. Smith, who was interviewed in Salisbury, said that majority rule can only come through an "orderly evolutionary progress."

Relief Craft Crashes in Italy
TRASAGHIS, Italy, May 16 (AP)—Canadian helicopter involved in relief operations in northeast Italy crashed today near this earthquake-stricken village. One crewman was killed and another injured.

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have tried to put themselves at the service of the people." He is one of many who have been jailed for such service. In addition to his six months in prison, he said he has been detained on other occasions and fined several times. For what?

"I have lent my church for clandestine meetings; I have collected money for strikers; I have served as a bridge between people who have gone underground and the outside world; I have participated in demonstrations and signed documents."

Help for the Exalted
Priests have also allowed weapons and explosives to be stored in churches and rectories. Many clandestine pamphlets have been run off on church mimeograph machines. Priests have hidden persons who are being hunted for subversion and helped get them across the French border where they are received by French Basque priests.

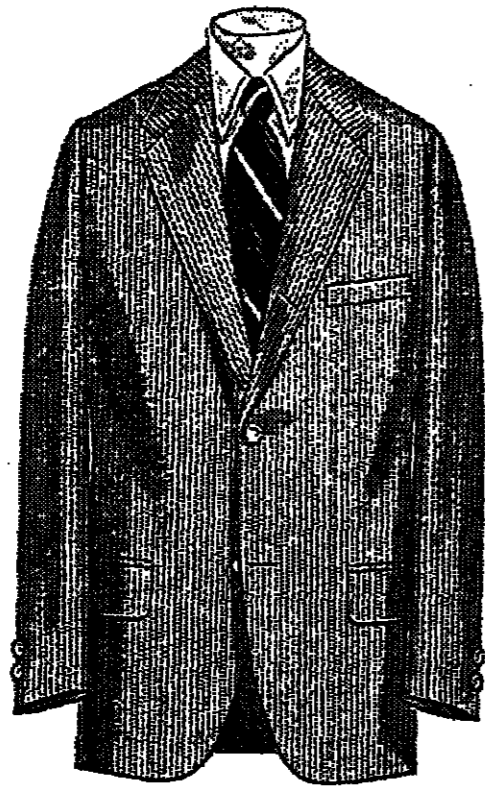
In giving his help to clandestine groups, the priest said he was not taking any sides. "My position has been to cooperate with all who needed me," he said. "Other priests cooperate only with one party."

His bishop calls him from time to time to remonstrate with him, the priest said. "He says I should have consulted him. But if I did he wouldn't let me say what I want."

A Priest's Social Role
What should a Basque priest's social duties be to his flock? He spoke slowly. "To tell people not to be happy with the situation—political, economic and cultural. The second thing is to do something against the causes and origins of the unhappiness. It could be violence or nonviolence."

Asked about the chances for nonviolent change, he said, "It is very doubtful." "I am skeptical of all parties," the priest replied, with a negative gesture, when asked if any of the existing groups represented a promise of realization of his aspirations for a democratic Spain in which Basque national rights would be safeguarded. "It is difficult to imagine after so many years."

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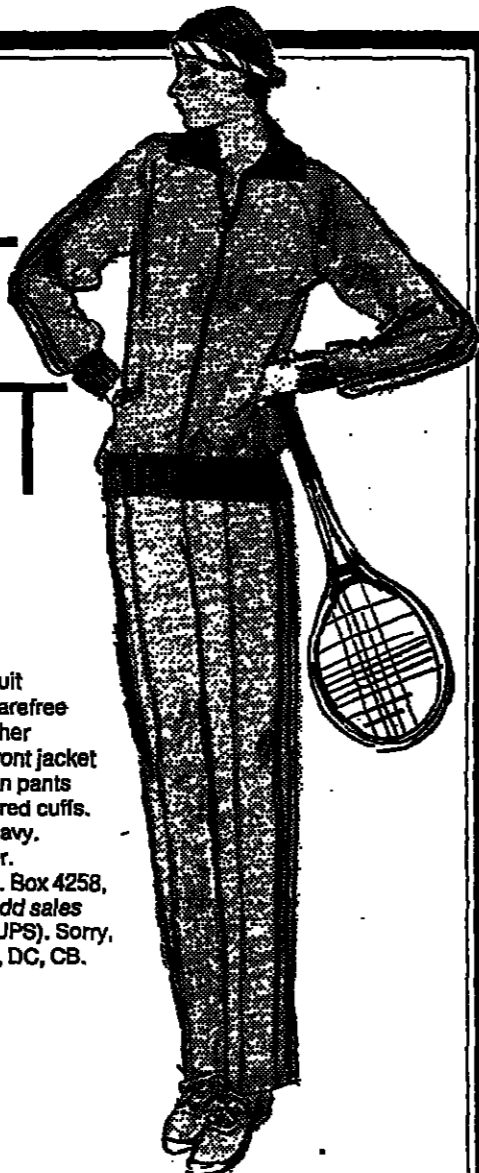
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Shells Stir Turmoil at Beirut Airport

By JAMES M. MARKMAN

Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, May 16

—Middle East Airlines Flight 252 from Athens was the last plane into Beirut today.

Shortly after the Boeing 70 jet, emblazoned with the green cedar emblem of Lebanon, taxied to a halt at 6:14 P.M., a rocket crashed into the runway 50 yards away.

On the runway of Beirut International Airport, once the busiest in the Middle East, stood a half-dozen M.E.A. jets, including two 747 jumbos. Hurriedly, the planes began taking off.

Inside the crowded plane from Athens filled largely with passengers in transit to other points in the Middle East—panic took hold. Ground crewmen hauling a loading ramp to the jet scurried to safety, leaving the wheeled exit stairway standing a few feet from the plane.

Finally, two men appeared from a hangar, leaned against the ramp and moved it up to the plane. Some passengers scampered down to the seeming safety of a waiting bus; others hurried to the hangar. The bus sped off.

Shell Hits Parking Lot

Minutes later, an artillery shell crashed into the jammed parking lot in front of the arrival lounge, raising a cloud of dark brown smoke, mangling parked cars and shattering windows in the terminal building.

A pack of stum boys who carry suitcases for pittance began waiting; one of their number lay in the parking

lot, wounded and whimpering. Another boy hobbled toward the lounge, wounded in the legs.

The injured boy lay in the parking lot for 15 minutes. Finally two men took courage, dashed out and carried him to a car, which screeched off to a hospital.

Then another rocket crashed into the parking lot, splintering more glass and wounding a porter dressed improbably in a white suit—hitting him in the legs. A small, dirty boy, dressed in tatters, was blown to the ground by the concussion; he shrieked and fainted, but a group of men who gathered around splashed water on his face and revived him.

Radio Reports Attack

As all this was going on, a woman's voice calmly announced over a loudspeaker the departure of a Middle East Airlines flight to Cairo. People who were not passengers on the plane streamed to the basement bomb shelter.

In the shelter, four men sat on the floor listening to the

Beirut radio station, which is situated on the Moslem side of the line that divides the city.

President Franjeh has given orders to shell the airport with 155-millimeter artillery, which is usually used only against soldiers in bunkers. Moslems and Christians work at the Beirut Airport. Why has President Franjeh ordered the shelling? He wants to close the airport.

Just south of the airport, artillery of the renegade Lebanese Arab Army could be heard firing toward the eastern, predominantly Christian neighborhoods of Beirut.

On a bench in the shelter, two small children—a boy and a girl—whimpered in their mother's lap. The stum boys sat in a pack in their rags against another wall.

"Haram for Lebanon" said a man, speaking a mixture of English and Arabic. "Haram" means pity.

The airport was closed.

North Korea Citing Health, Replaces Defense Minister

PEKING, May 16 (Agence France-Presse) — The North Korean Defense Minister, Choe Hyon, has been relieved of his job "for health reasons," Hsin-hua, the Chinese press agency, reported today from Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

Mr. Hyon was replaced by O Jia U, until now army Chief of Staff, and was himself appointed deputy chairman of the National Defense Commission, the agency said.

The appointments were made by decree of the People's Central Committee dated last Friday.

The Proceedings In the U.N. Today

May 17, 1976

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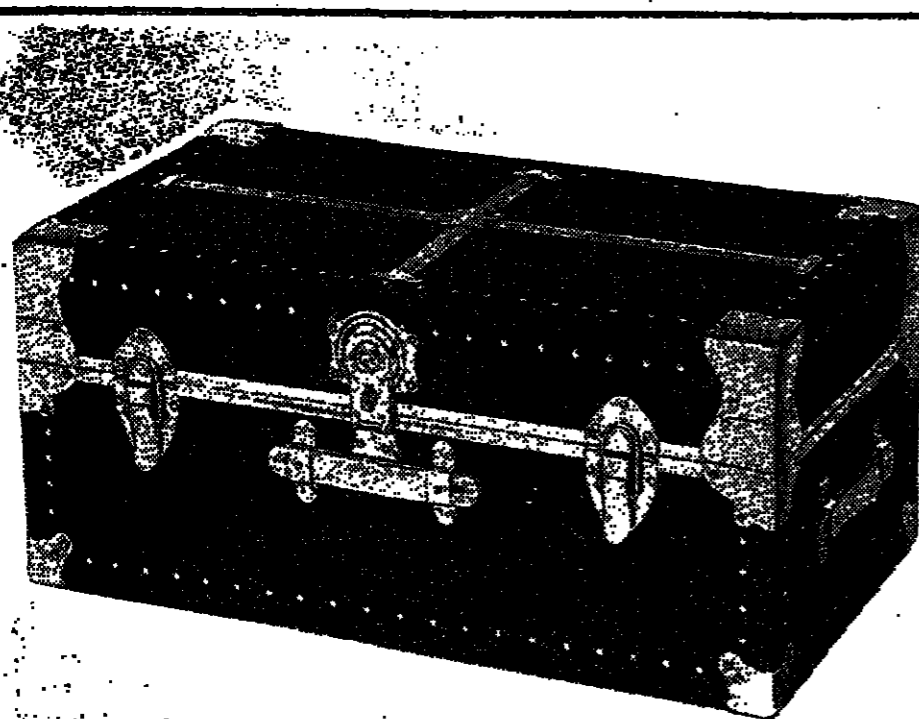


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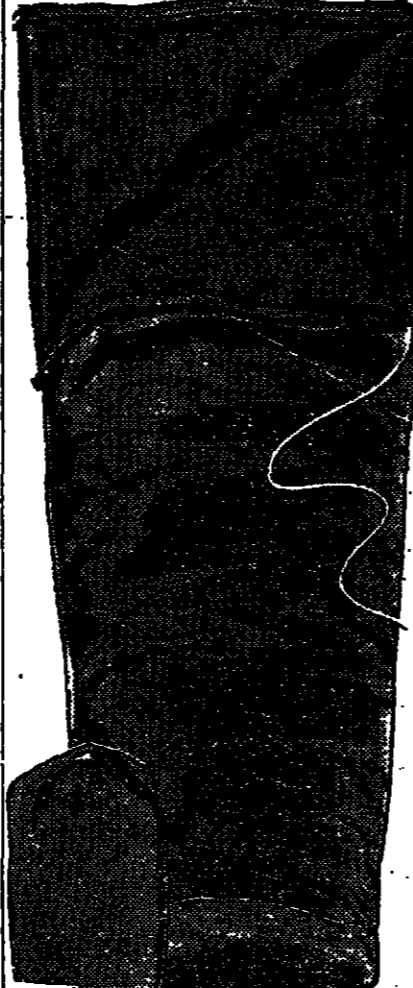
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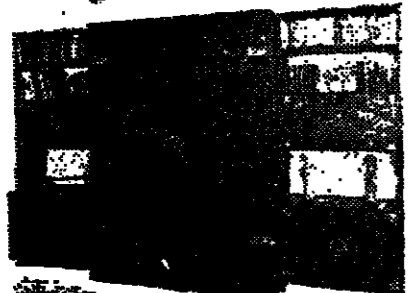


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صحن من الامل

SHELLING'S HIGH TOLL

Paris newspaper Le Monde, died after the car he was driving was struck by sniper fire at the dangerous "green line" crossing point between Christian and Moslem areas of the capital. Many Lebanese have been killed at that spot, near the museum and close to the Esseily villa where Parliament elected Lebanon's new President, Elias Sarkis, nine days ago.

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in the right eye. Specialists at the American University Hospital termed it "inconsequential." When the shot came, we were returning from the Christian-held eastern section of Beirut to the Moslem-controlled area. The impact was such that it could not be determined whether the shot had come from Moslem or Christian position.

At a position held by the Morabitun, the left-wing Nasirite militia, members of the group transferred the bleeding, unconscious Mr. Saab to an armed pickup truck and took him to the nearby Barbir Hospital. He died an hour later, without regaining consciousness. In that hour about 10 dead or seriously wounded Moslem militiamen were brought into the emergency room. They had been fighting on the front line, after several hundred yards in which it smashed a barbed-wire hospital.

respected journalists in the Middle East. His newspaper provided factual coverage of both sides. He had close friends on both sides of the civil war; he had received threats from extremists on both sides. The journalist, a Christian whose newspaper appeared in the area controlled by the Moslem side, nevertheless visited the Christian side frequently, despite the danger.

At the Barbir Hospital, an obviously overworked young woman doctor, Amal Shamma, said later: "It's a matter of not feeling any more. You have an

Uncertainty Over Syria In contrast, Tripoli was reported to have had a relatively peaceful day yesterday after a week of turmoil. Shops were said to have opened. There was considerable uncertainty here about Syria's intention concerning the use in Lebanon of Palestinian units that are controlled by Syria. Journalists speculated that Mr. Assad planned to freeze Syrian military efforts here. The speculation was prompted by a report that Mr. Assad had ordered the use of Syrian-controlled forces in Lebanon was up to President-elect Sarkis. Mr. Sarkis has not yet assumed office, awaiting the resignation of President Suleiman Franjeh.

WASHINGTON, May 16 (Reuters) — Senator Edward M. Kennedy today urged President Ford to name a special envoy to seek to normalize relations with Vietnam and repair United States ties with Laos. He made the recommendation in releasing a staff report of the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees dealing with the problem of postwar rehabilitation in Indochina and resettlement of Indochinese refugees in the United States.



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Recent Criticism of Israel Worrying Jewish Leaders

By KENNETH A. BRIGGS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 16 — The few programs closed to the criticism of Israel by Jews and non-Jews is causing considerable uneasiness among many Jewish leaders in this country. That uneasiness was evident at the annual American Jewish Committee meetings that concluded today. Among the chief concerns were the possible harm that might be done by public debate over Israel's policies in the Middle East and the apparent rise in sympathy for Palestinian Arabs among Christian groups.

Views here were divided between those who believe criticism of Israel by Jews should be largely confined to private forums and those who think public airing of issues would prove more healthy in the long run.

The quandary has become particularly intense against the backdrop of last fall's United Nations resolution condemning Zionism as racism and a number of controversial Israeli actions in the administered territories.

"There is uneasiness and doubt in this audience and in the wider Jewish community about some actions Israel has taken," said Judge Theodore Tannenwald Jr. at a session today. But he said that those reservations should not lead to an attempt to dictate policy to Israel that would place the interests of American Jews above those of the Israelis.

Several participants alluded to an apparent loss of enthusiasm for the Israeli cause. Irving Howe, the author and critic, described the emergence of Israel as bringing "new meaning to Jewish life." But what he called "not an insignificant minority" of Jews find themselves "troubled by policies regarding the West Bank, South Africa, Arabs living in Israel and so on."

Norman Podhoretz, the editor of Commentary, blamed what he saw as a growing climate of neo-isolationism for contributing to his impression that "support for Israel generally has been eroding among the elite groups, including the Christian community. By elite, I refer to government, universities and the business world."

Another long-term observer, James Marshall, a New York lawyer, predicted that future generations of American Jews would be even more critical though staunch in their defense of Israel's right to exist.

As compared with older generations, Mr. Marshall said, "younger people will not be so intensely, so emotionally involved in Israel" and can be expected to give less to the United Jewish Appeal and its various Israel institutions.

He also forecast that "the emotional appeal of the State of Israel will not blind the eyes of the younger people to what they regard as mistakes by the Government. They will not feel that criticizing Israel is tantamount to heresy or treason."

Sensitivity over the possible adverse effects of public debate on Israel extended to the structuring of the meetings. A hearing on the image of Israel in the United States was one of

the few programs closed to the press. "The trouble in the Jewish community," said Harold Applebaum, director of the Jewish committee's Long Island chapter, "is how we can try to push Israel in certain directions without appearing to the wider world to be waffling in our commitment."

Much of the caution seems to stem from a fear that honest differences over Israel's policies will be exploited as signs of anti-Zionism. Many Jews say they are eager to detail out the deepening complexities of Middle East issues but not if Israel's interests are left out.

Another Impact

Changing perceptions of Israel are believed to be having an impact on interfaith relations as well. In his keynote address, Bertram Gold, the committee's executive director, noted two trends: what he called "a noticeable erosion of Israel's image" by Christians and "a growing separation between Christian and Jewish agencies."

Mr. Gold said that while Jews must concentrate on an endangered Israel, "increasingly the Christian religious leadership is critical of Israel for refusing to recognize the Palestinians' demand for self-determination."

"The choice for us here is how far we are prepared to go in order to seek accommodation with Christian groups," Mr. Gold said.

A long American Jewish Committee report, on Christian responses to the United Nations Zionism resolution showed an overwhelming level of opposition to the racism charge. But support for Israel was found to be, in the report's words, "somewhat more problematic."

"Assuredly, the great bulk of American Christian opinion, both Protestant and Catholic, is sympathetic to Israel," the report stated. But it also said that there was "widespread humanitarian concern for Palestinian Arabs."

Aliyah Center Reports Rise In U.S. Emigration to Israel

The Israel Aliyah Center has reported that the number of North Americans emigrating to Israel increased 28 percent in the first quarter of 1976, reversing a downward trend since the Middle East war of 1973.

According to statistics made public by the center, at 518 Park Avenue, the agency assisted 418 people who emigrated to Israel in the first quarter of the year compared with 327 in the same period of last year.

The first-quarter totals included 177 families and 237 individuals and about 60 percent of the emigrants were under 44 years old, the center said in a statement Saturday.

The center said 37 percent or 268 of the emigrants were from the metropolitan area.

"We don't know exactly why there has been a turnaround," said Yehiel Leket, the center's North American director. "We just hope it continues."

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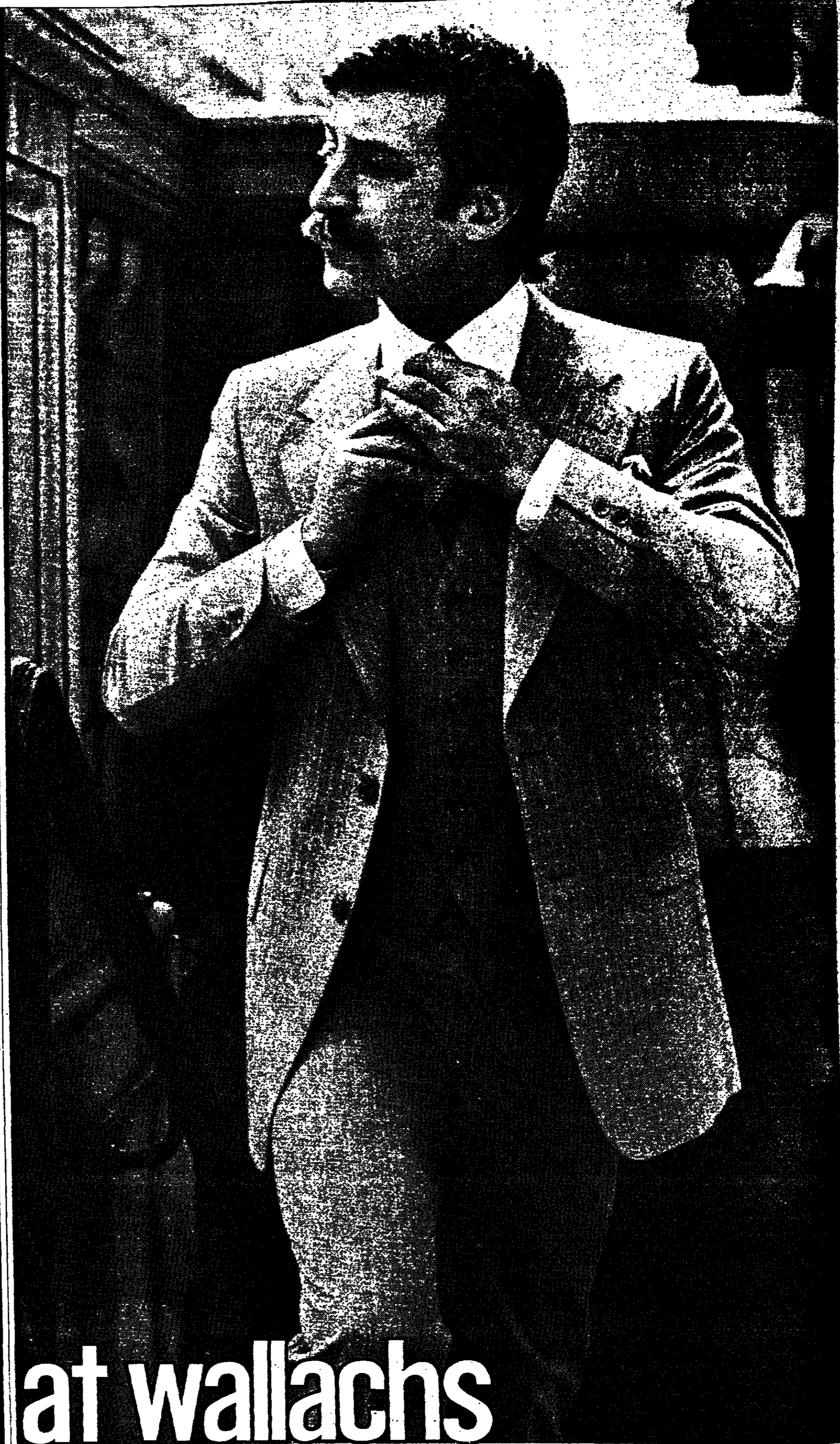
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صكنا من الامم

REPORTED SLAIN IN TEHRAN CLASH

May 11 Alleged Rebels Security Officials Killed in Shootout

By ERIC PACE
Special to The New York Times
TEHRAN, Iran, May 16 —
Security forces killed
11 alleged terrorists
yesterday after three Iranian
officials were assassi-
nated in the capital early this
month, highly placed sources
said. The Teheran police re-

ported that the
shootout took place in an
apartment building in the
northwest part of the city
after a clash between
security forces and
alleged rebels. The
rebels, who are indirectly
controlled by the Govern-
ment, said four policemen
had been killed here today but
said all had died in three
shootouts with terrorists in
several other police sta-
tions.

There was no immediate of-
ficial confirmation of the kill-
ings, but the news agency
said the deaths constituted the
most serious single day's
violence here in recent mem-
ory. It was a lot of shoot-
ing, Iranian military man-
agers said.

Victims Identified
Nine incidents in-
volving security officials and
rebels had been re-
ported this year before
yesterday, well over a dozen
rebels had been re-
portedly killed by security men,
sources of the security of-
ficials said today. They iden-
tified Gholamreza Fardad,
chief of the police command-
ing a quarter toward
the center of the city. By some
reports, Colonel Fardad was
wielding a handgun.

It was not clear how
the rebels could be deter-
red this evening, no
one was involved in to-
night, but on May 21,
American colonels
assisted here while
on to their jobs as
of the United States
assistance advisory
by Iranian dissidents
Washington's support
of the conservative gov-

ernment. Names and identities of
security officials who
were killed today were
not disclosed. Nor
were details of their
deaths by the press except
it was said to have been
the
absence of official an-
ouncements, there were reli-
ances of at least four
between security
and terrorists dur-
ing the counting the
rebels were re-
portedly killed in
shootouts and five of
rebels on its north-
west side.

Life Unaffected
The violence had no effect
on the rhythm of life
of four million, and
security precautions
were in the heart of
the city after the
shootouts took
place in the north-
west part of the city, where
military facilities of
the Government are
located. Other shootouts
were reported to have taken
place in the eastern section of
the city, in an area known as
Dowlatabad, and in the north
near Dowlat Street
and into the Gohak
district.

Reports reported that
they had seized three ma-
gazines from the terrorists
and 11 handguns and im-
portant quantities of hand-
grenades and explosive
materials.

There is speculation that
the rebels had been armed
with the scheduled
in the United States
a newly purchased
747 jetliner mak-
ing its inaugural flight with
Taylor and other
howbusiness figures

Mr. Taylor has been seen
in public in the
city with Ardashir
Iranian Ambassador
in Washington, who has
been criticized by Iranian dis-
sidents for his lavish

A possible explanation
for the violence was the
report here yesterday
that Fardad, identified as
involved in a bomb-
ing in the northeastern
part of the city, had two weeks ago,
in a hospital after
being wounded in a
clash with security men.

to Head Inquiry
WASHINGTON, May 16
Senate Government
Subcommittee on
Accounting and Man-
agement is examining the
conduct of Government ad-
ministrators. The subcom-
mittee's chairman, Sen. Lee
Metcalfe of Montana, said
that many advisory
members of the com-
mittee, "advisory com-
mittee," had advised the
agency and officers at
a "total Federal
cost of \$1.8 million."

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buttons and satin piping,
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Right: long-sleeved,
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ANSWERS ELUSIVE AT ATOMIC PARLEY

U.N. Envoys and Scientists Discuss Ethical Issues

By KATHLEEN TELISCH
Special to The New York Times
RENSSELAERVILLE, N.Y., May 16—Atomic scientists and United Nations diplomats turned up some unexpected political and ethical considerations at a weekend meeting here on nuclear issues.

Where can neutral Austria take its complaints when its friendly neighbor Switzerland decides to plant a nuclear reactor on its front doorstep, frightening residents of Vorarlberg with prospects of radiation emissions from across the border, Peter Jankowitsch, Austria's chief delegate to the United Nations, asked. The two countries have been talking politely and getting nowhere, he said.

No Solutions Found

The chairman of Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., Ross Campbell, acknowledged that, like others, he was wondering if the sale of Candu reactors to India, Pakistan, South Korea and Argentina carried a moral commitment to take back spent fuel for reprocessing or radioactive waste for disposal, as Britain is doing for Japan.

No solutions to these or other questions were reached by participants at the Conference on

Rockefeller Speech Raises Questions

By CRAIG R. WHITNEY
Special to The New York Times

BONN, May 16—American diplomats expressed surprise today at an apparently strong political tone in a sharp attack on the Soviet Union by Vice President Rockefeller in Frankfurt yesterday.

Mr. Rockefeller's attack came in a speech at ceremonies marking the American Bicentennial.

"It wasn't the speech the State Department drafted," an American diplomat commented after the speech at the Paulskirche, a church where German democracy briefly emerged in a national assembly in 1848-49.

Mr. Rockefeller also surprised at least one West German official who accompanied Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the ceremony by calling the Soviet Union an "imperialist" country with power that was "a mixture of czarism and

Nuclear Energy and World Order, held on the campus of the Institute on Man and Science here in this village south of Albany. The conference was sponsored by the Institute on Man and Science, the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, the Overseas Development Council and the Charles F. Kettering Foundation.

However, there was general support for a number of approaches, including a world en-

ergy conference to promote alternatives to nuclear power as an energy source, a proposal made Thursday by Jimmy Carter in addressing the opening meeting of the conference, held at the United Nations. This was not unexpected since a number of the conference participants, and especially Prof. Richard N. Gardner of Columbia University, had helped draft the speech by the Democratic Presidential

Marxism with colonialist appendages."

In the 20-minute speech, the Vice President never mentioned the word "détente," which President Ford also abandoned earlier this spring after his conservative rival, Ronald Reagan, said the policy was leading to Soviet military superiority over the United States.

Matter of Speculation

Whether Mr. Reagan's growing strength explained the Vice President's attack on the Soviet Union before a West German audience was a matter of speculation. An American diplomat, however, said the Vice President and his own staff, not the State Department bureaucracy, drafted the speech yesterday.

Mr. Rockefeller said "this new form of imperialism involves ideological, diplomatic, economic, financial, political, subversive, and military structures and relations importantly dominated from Moscow." He called for a NATO naval buildup to counter the Soviet Union's growing strength at sea.

And to applause from his West German listeners, he said that "in an open world the two German states could be re-united."

The West German press and politicians here did not make any comments about the tone of Mr. Rockefeller's remarks today.

Allegations of United States military weakness have become a major issue in the Republican primary campaign, and Mr. Reagan is now leading the number of delegates votes for the national convention this summer.

An American politician who heard Mr. Rockefeller's Paulskirche speech yesterday said, "It sounds as though he's in the running too—he's not going to be Ford's running mate this fall, and he may think he's still got a chance to win the nomination himself."

Another popular proposal at the conference called for an international energy foundation geared especially to the needs of the poorer countries, to act as a clearing house for data on alternatives to nuclear power, to finance research and development and to provide technical help in developing solar energy and other, renewable energy sources.

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• Parkchester • Jamaica • Flatbush
• Staten Island
- Thurs., May 20th, 4:00 to 9:00 PM
• White Plains and New Rochelle
- Fri., May 21st, 4:00 to 9:30 PM
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*CB lingo

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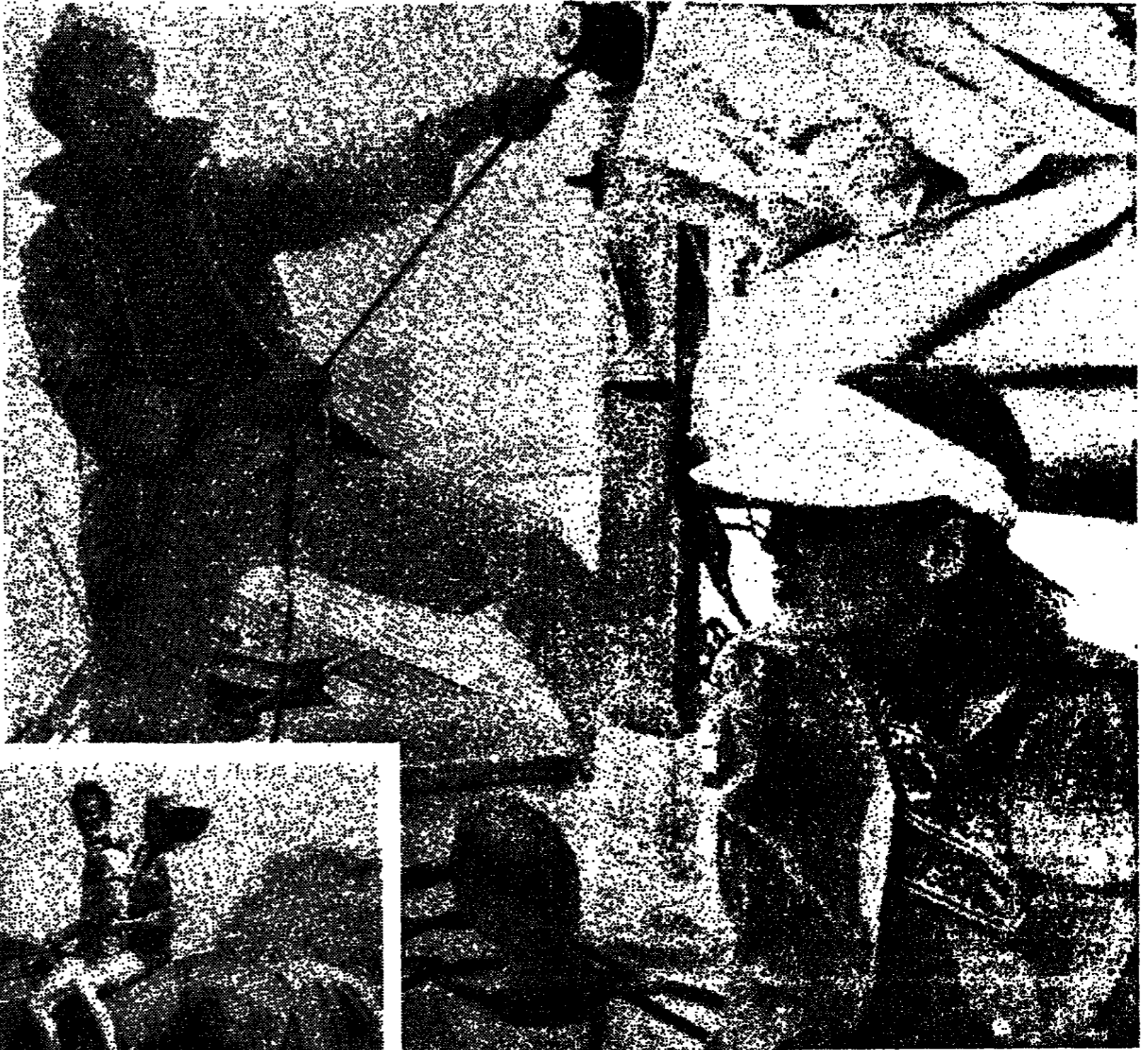
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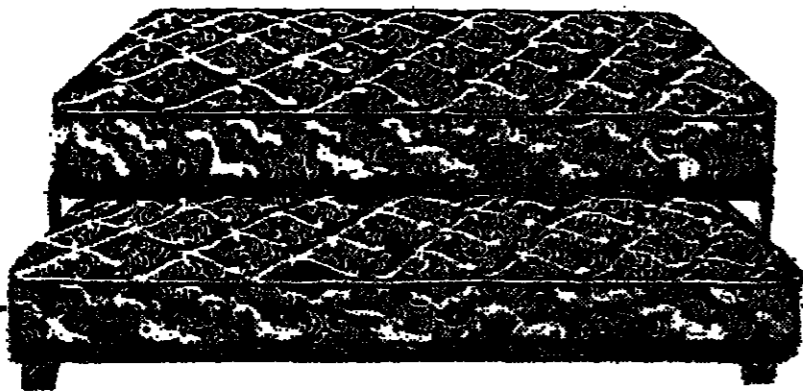
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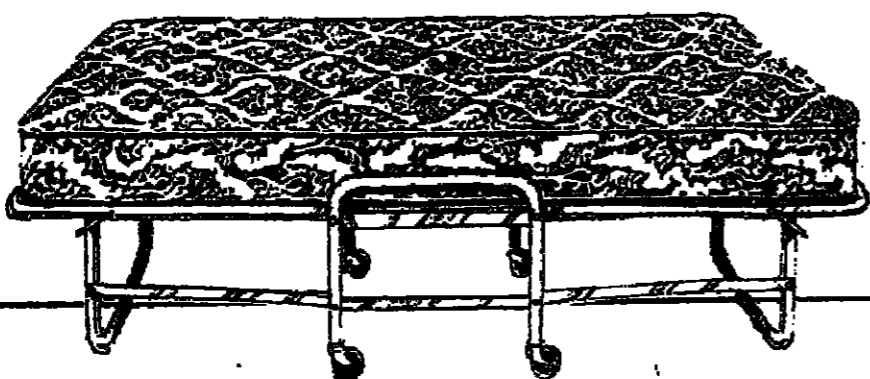
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French Socialist Leaders Agree to Cooperate With Communist

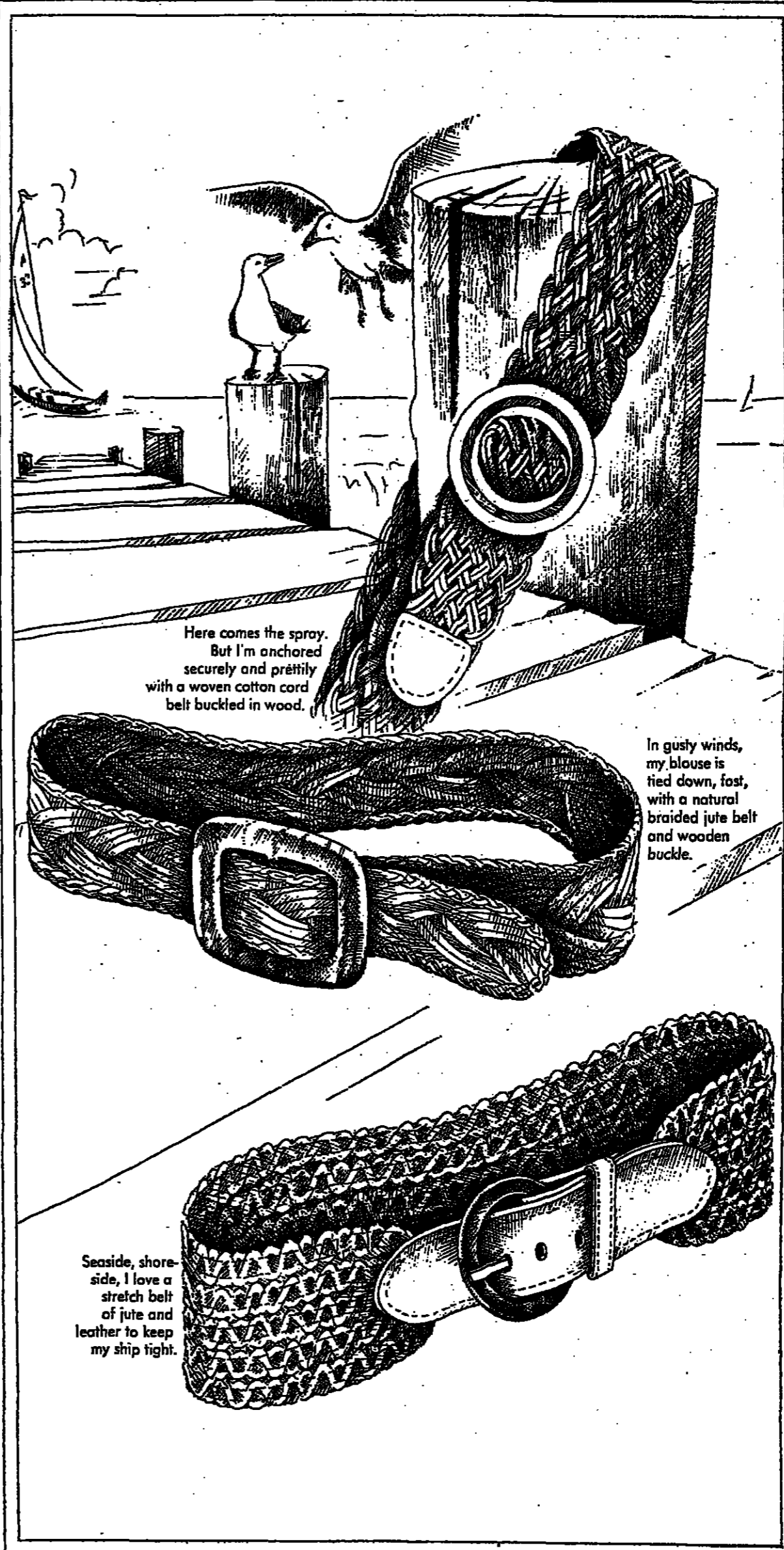
By JAMES F. CLARITY
 Special to The New York Times
 DIJON, France, May 10—The Socialist Party, hailing itself as "the first party of France," confirmed its willingness today to cooperate with the Communist Party in order to gain eventual control of the Government.
 The Socialists, concluding a two-day special congress, voted unanimously to cooperate with the Communists in the nationwide municipal elections next spring. But the 600 national party leaders and regional representatives, headed by Francois Mitterrand, also made it clear that the cooperation would be less than total.
 The agreement to cooperate in the municipal elections will not hold, according to a resolution approved here today, in cases where Communist demands for representation in the local elections are considered "excessive" by the Socialists. The Socialists also insisted, in

the resolution, that Communists elected to City Councils with Socialist support, cease their traditional practice of voting against local budgets and taxes, a tactic that often embarrasses local Socialist-controlled administrations.
 No Strong Opposition
 The Socialists' unanimity today came after weeks of dissension in the party's extreme left wing, which wanted even closer cooperation with the Communists in the spring elections. But at the Dijon congress, Mr. Mitterrand and his supporters met no strong opposition, in closed meetings or in the public debate held yesterday and today.
 Jean-Pierre Chevènement, the leader of the party's left wing, made a mild speech today supporting the Mitterrand position on cooperation with the Communists. Mr. Mitterrand, in turn, had kind words for Mr. Chevènement, who is widely

considered an eventual challenger for leadership of the party. The two-day congress demonstrated clearly that Mr. Mitterrand has firm control of his party and that the party's left wing has been at least temporarily resigned to the position of loyal, if grudging, opposition.
 Socialist officials and delegates here have been underplaying the fact that there has been a noticeable "lack of polemics" in recent weeks between them and their communist counterparts. Still, the resolution approved here today, asserts that the Socialists are "the first party of France."
 This was an obvious reference to the Socialists' substantial gains in recent local elections and in national opinion polls. Despite strenuous efforts in recent months to liberalize and improve their public image, the Communists have so far failed to show any significant gain among French voters. So-

cialist strength is widely estimated now at about 30 percent of the voters, while the Communists hold 20 percent.
 Preserving Party's Personality
 During the two days of debate, held in a huge exposition hall near one of Dijon's mustard factories, Mr. Mitterrand and other speakers emphasized that despite their differences with the Communists, they would continue to work for control of the government with the Communists in the 1978 national legislative elections. At the same time, the resolution approved today called on Socialist activists to work to preserve the party's personality—an apparent recognition of complaints in the party's left wing that the national party is becoming too much of a well-oiled electoral machine presenting itself as all things to all men.
 The mood of the special congress—the next regular congress is scheduled for January

—was relaxed, compared with the 22d Communist Party Congress held last February in Paris suburb. At the Communist congress delegates were asked to denounce not only years their ideological horizon, but also to attack sacred doctrine of the dictatorship of the proletariat.
 At Dijon, the delegates were asked, in effect, to keep up good work. The most noticeable dissent in the debate here was when a woman delegate complained that the party had not named women for offices where there was little chance of a Socialist victory. She was applauded, but not wildly.
 The major specific political act of the congress was the approval of the agreement to cooperate with the Communist and the Left Radical Party in the municipal elections.
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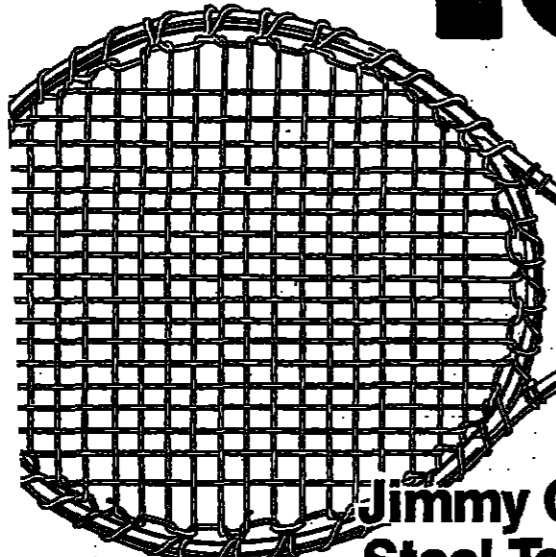
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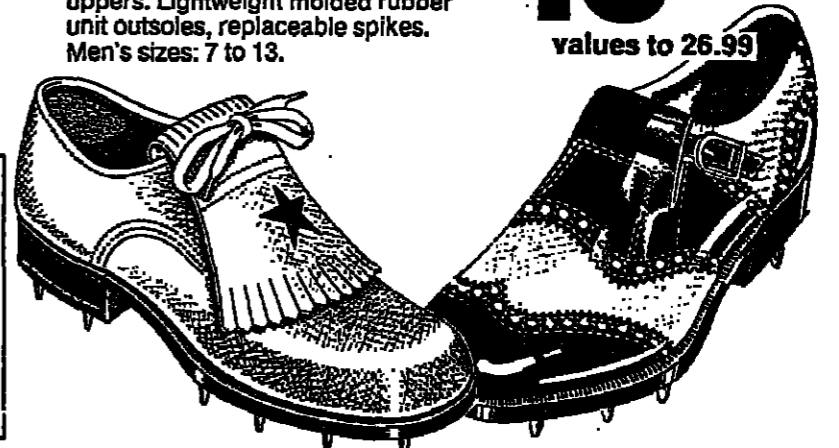
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Bicentennial Visitor From France

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

By WOLFGANG SAXON
Two centuries ago, Adm. Count Charles d'Estaing sailed to America at the head of the first French expedition backing the rebellious American colonists against their British Sovereign.

Man A descendant, in the Valéry Giscard News d'Estaing, President of the French Republic and no stranger to what has since been the United States, arrives this morning in Washington to confer with President Ford and to help celebrate the American Bicentennial. His coming also marks the first flight to this country of the supersonic Concorde since it went into commercial service.

Besides the talks with President Ford, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's schedule includes an address to a joint session of Congress and visits to Philadelphia, Houston, Lafayette, La., and New Orleans, from where he will depart aboard the Concorde Saturday.

A Drive to Mount Vernon There will also be ceremonies at Yorktown, where thousands of French soldiers helped the Americans to win their final decisive battle against the British, and a drive, with President Ford, to Mount Vernon for the presentation of France's Bicentennial gift to this country, a historical sound-and-light show.

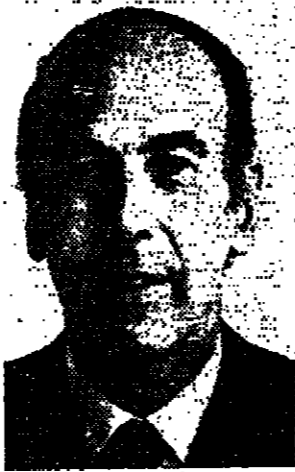
Though credited with a good knowledge of English, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing—his name is pronounced ZHIS-carr-des-lang—improved on it in recent weeks with regular lessons to get across the themes he wants to stress here: the long association of two nations with kindred political philosophies and the need for all the world's democracies to work together regardless of occasional differences.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, 50 years old, is a strong believer in national identity as was President de Gaulle, but he has avoided the abrasiveness that de Gaulle often brought to France's relations with the United States and other allies.

The scion of a brilliant family and the product of elite schools, he worked hard to overcome the appearance of a young technician with an overbearing but icy intelligence, putting in years of government service, particularly in finance, and becoming leader of the Independent Republican Party, a conservative group allied with the Gaullists.

A hard-fought election campaign in 1974 saw him on the stump against both Gaullists and leftists. He won a narrow runoff victory over the candidate of the combined left, the Socialist leader François Mitterrand.

Mindful of the labor and student unrest in de Gaulle's waning days in the 1960's, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing sought social and economic reforms without the upheaval implicit in the Marxist pronouncement.



Believes in national identity and cooperation among nations.

many, where his father was director of finance in the French administration of the occupied Rhineland after World War I.

He graduated from the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole Nationale d'Administration and joined the Ministry of Finance in 1952. That year, he also married his wife, a sister of the Marquis de Brantes.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing served as a member of the French delegation at three successive sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and as a deputy in the French Parliament. By 1959, after the formation of the Fifth Republic, his reputation had grown sufficiently for him to be appointed Secretary of State Finance, thus becoming the youngest minister in the new regime.

Three years later, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was appointed Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs. His advocacy, as leader of the Independent Republicans, of free enterprise, European integration and closer relations with Washington did not sit well with traditional Gaullists, and he was dismissed in 1966.

President Pompidou, General de Gaulle's successor, reappointed him to the same position in 1969, and he held it until his own election to the highest office.

President Giscard d'Estaing will be accompanied on his visit by his wife, who also speaks English well. They have two daughters and two sons ranging in age from 22 to 16.

Protocol Played Down

It had been easier in the beginning when the new President, succeeding Georges Pompidou, strove to overcome the remoteness of his office by doing without many of its trappings.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing one of France's youngest presidents, walked along the Champs-Élysées on his day of inauguration, disdainful of the usual morning dress and heavy gold chain. He invited workmen in for breakfast, dropped in on fellow citizens for dinner and had titles of nobility dropped from invitations to Elysée Palace. "After all," the palace spokesman said at the time, "France is a republic."

President Giscard d'Estaing and his aristocratic and attractive wife, the former Anne-Aymone de Brantes, were photographed smiling on their holidays. The tall and slender President also liked to hunt.

His other interests tended toward good literature and music. "In music, as in all the things I try my hand at, there is something that can be called perfection," he once said. "I think Mozart is perfection itself."

Says the Polls Err

The President has scoffed at polls indicating a decline in his popularity, saying that the worldwide recession hampered his performance. He and other members of his coalition Government also made clear after the election setback in March that they were ready to fight for his reform program over right-wing objections that it was going too far and left-wing charges that it was a political holding operation.

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was born Feb. 2, 1926, in Koblenz, now in West Ger-

Americans Cool to the French, But It's a Feeling That's Mutual

By FLORA LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, May 16—Frenchmen and Americans think of each other with distinct coolness, suspicion and above all indifference, was disclosed here today on the eve of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's flight to Washington aboard the Concorde.

The results of opinion polls taken in the United States and France in preparation for the state visit came as a surprise to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and caused some pique as well as astonishment among the public here.

Two of the polls were published in the weekly news magazine *Le Point*. A third, ordered by the French Government, has not been made public but the general tone of the answers has been disclosed and it closely parallels *Le Point's* results.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was said to be particularly startled to learn that Americans did not consider France a good ally, that they placed France fourth after West Germany, Britain and the Netherlands in economic importance for the future, and that they did not consider the French contribution particularly important to United States history despite the crucial intervention of Lafayette's army in the Revolutionary War.

The impact of the disclosures was reflected in considerable radio and press publicity of the results, and some public discussions about why Americans do not like France better. The long-standing assumption here has been that the two peoples hold warm feelings and high esteem for each other despite harsh public exchanges during the late President de Gaulle's rule and what many liked to consider mere surface irritants of politics.

If the pollsters are right, and that has not been challenged, it just isn't so. The Government poll was conducted among two sets of Americans, the general public and what was called "the elite," important businessmen, scholars and journalists. In every category, it showed that

"the elite" were more understanding, sympathetic and better informed about France than the United States public at large, but even so, not the admiring, cherishing, ever-loyal distant cousins the French tended to suppose.

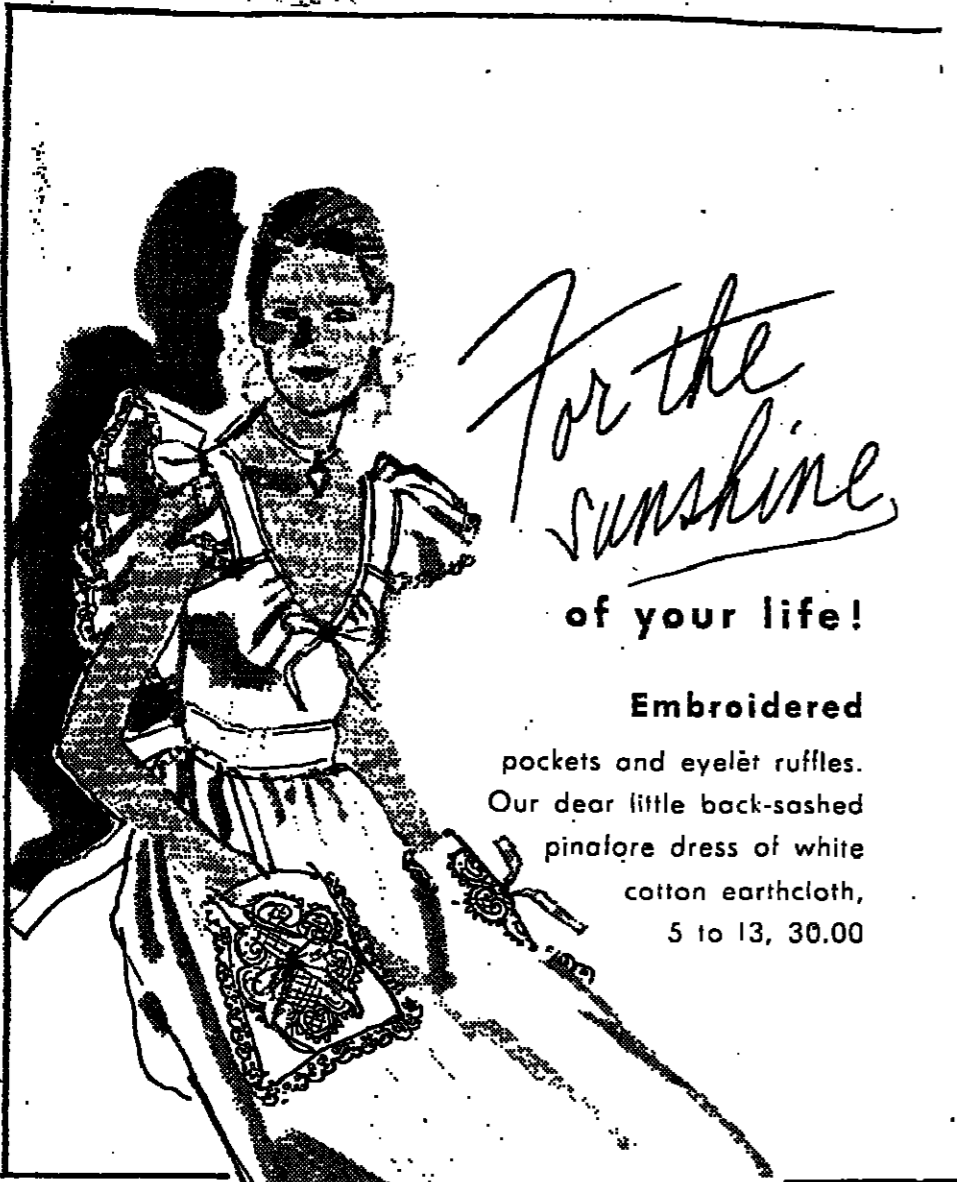
Only 7 percent of the general public considered France likely to be America's best ally in case of a "world crisis," compared with 34 percent for Britain and 33 percent for Germany. General de Gaulle, with 28 percent, outdistanced both the late President Georges Pompidou, with 16 percent, and President Giscard d'Estaing, with 11 percent, as the most friendly French President in the last generation, although official relations soured badly during de Gaulle's presidency and have been steadily improving under Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

But 45 percent of the Americans questioned had no opinion. The one gratifying answer, from the French view, was that 67 percent of Americans still considered Europe "of prime importance" to the United States, while 22 percent did not think it mattered much, according to *Le Point's* poll conducted by Gallup. Lou Harris conducted the Government's poll.

French views of America were no more flattering or friendly. The poll here was conducted by IFOP, one of two major polling organizations in France.

Asked if they had confidence in United States "capacity to deal reasonably with current world problems," 58 percent of French respondents said no, 33 percent said yes, and 9 percent had no opinion. The United States gives a bad example of democracy for 35 percent, although only 3 percent said it gave a bad example of capitalism. It is a good example of democracy for only 29 percent and a good example of capitalism for 28 percent.

THINK FRESH:
THINK FRESH AIR FUND

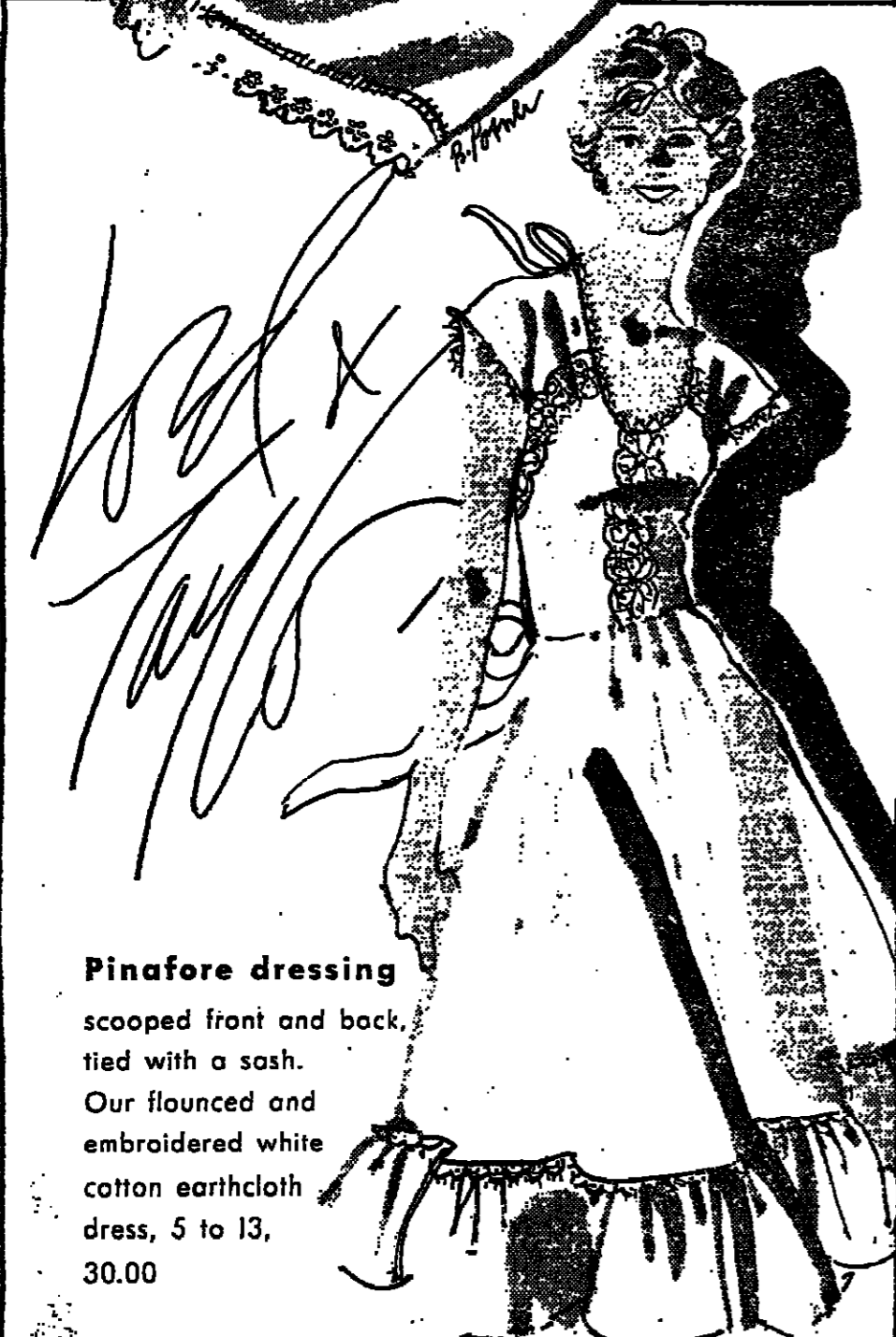


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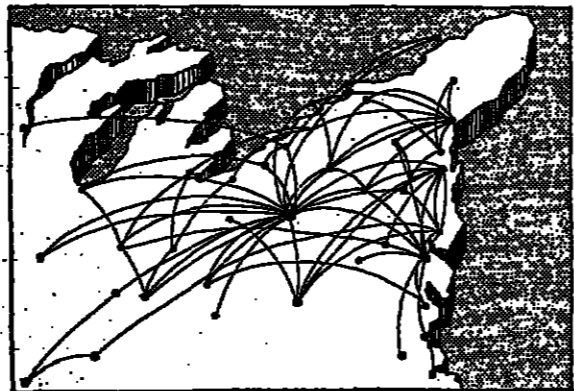
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HIOPIA OFFERS MILITARY TO REBELS

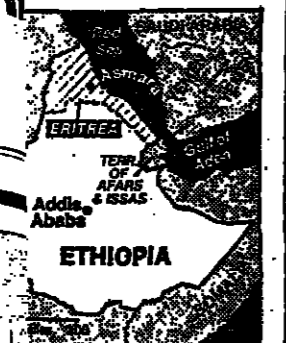
...conciliation Bid to Eritreans ...includes With Reports of ...government Offensive

BERNARD WEINRAUB Special to The New York Times

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, 16—The Ethiopian Government tonight made major conciliation offers to Eritrean rebels in an effort to head off

an unexpected offer came as thousands of armed fighters were reportedly being in northern Ethiopia against a Government-supported offensive against the Eritrean guerrillas in Eritrea, which borders the Red Sea.

Gen. Tafari Banti, the chief of state and chairman of the Provisional Military Government, made the conciliation offer on a television and radio broadcast to the nation, which is under tight military rule. Within the last few days the Government has denied that it was organizing a march by armed volunteers into Eritrea. The sources make it clear that the kind of offensive is un-



The New York Times/May 17, 1976. This map provides Ethiopia with access to Red Sea.

...y in the province which is Ethiopia's only access to the Red Sea. Gen. Tafari offered amnesty to most Eritrean politicians, financial assistance to the province, an end to political, economic and "anomalies" between the province and the rest of the country, possible re-organization and an end to the state of emergency in the province.

Eritrean rebel movements which were generally denied autonomy from Ethiopia, and which were supported by Arab nations in Iraq, Libya, Southern Sudan and Saudi Arabia. Military success for the predominantly Muslim guerrillas would mean strategic Red Sea coastal access within Arab control. Gen. Tafari said tonight that the offer was made to "end the suffering of the Eritrean people in Eritrea. The Government has at no time been searching for a peaceful

...actionary Leaders' Gen. Tafari said that there were "actionary leaders among the Eritrean people who are instruments of colonial and expansionist forces in the strategic interests of Eritrea." He implied that "aggressive groups" within the Government were prepared to renounce the secessionist offer. He also said that the Government is also taking an "aggressive stance" to crush the secessionist movement. He said that hundreds of trucks and buses have been seen on the two roads to Eritrea from Addis Ababa. More than 700 vehicles were assembled in the

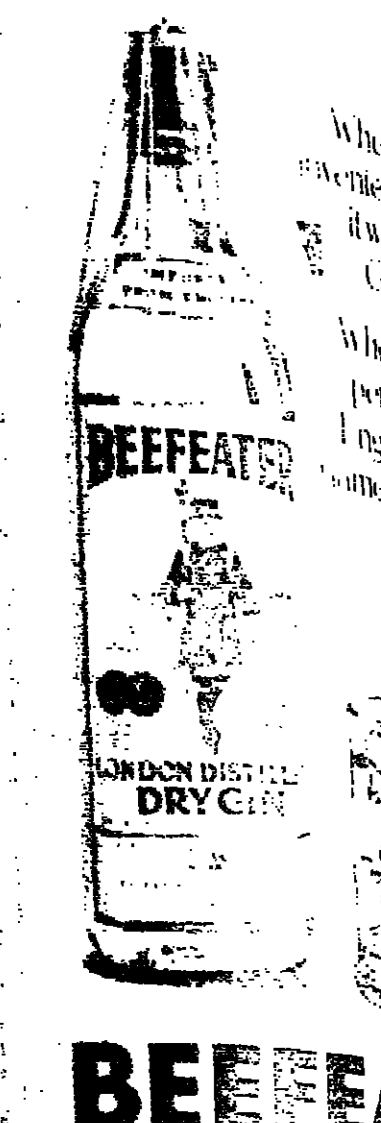
...as said that the Government planned to pick up the Eritrean rebels along the way and bring them to Eritrea to fight for the Government. He said that the Government has reportedly offered land grants in the province as an incentive to fight the rebels.

AFRICAN ADDS RHODESIA VIEW

...RIA, South Africa, (Reuters)—South Africa said it would change its policy of military intervention in Rhodesia's affairs if the Government warranted the withdrawal of the Government's troops. Foreign Secretary Eschele said that the statement was made yesterday when he was asked about a report in The New York Times Friday that South Africa would not get involved in the Rhodesian situation.

...statement yesterday, Eschele said he had told the correspondent "that in certain circumstances, reports, circumstances, Government policy was that South Africa would not get involved in the Rhodesian situation. New York Times was not, depending on the nature of the developments, the Government differently," he wanted

...hoodie statement was made as a reflection of the Government's sensitivity over African support for a minority government in Rhodesia.



...d Broth of COURSE

World Trade Talks: Have Nots Demand a Fair Share

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN
Special to The New York Times
NAIROBI, Kenya, May 12
—In terms of identifying the problems of an unbalanced world economy, the delegates to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development meeting here have achieved something close to unanimity. It is the search for solutions that has them at loggerheads.

During the 12 years since the first such conference was held—a period that has seen almost continuous regional and international discussions of the issues—the dialogue has focused on five areas where reform is judged necessary.

The issue of commodities, which has everything to do with the price of tea in China, is the key. The problem is that 17 basic agricultural and mineral commodities make up 80 percent of the exports of the underdeveloped world. The prices of these fluctuate sharply and are largely determined by the buyers, who are able to steer the market by playing off one producer country against another.

Controlled Prices
For example, in the case of sugar, the American sugar trust and the London sugar exchange effectively control prices. A small country like Mauritius, which depends on sugar for 89.1 percent of its total earnings, has little power in this buyers' market.

In addition, there is the problem of price fluctuations. Zambia, which depends on copper for close to 95 percent of its foreign earnings, was devastated when the world copper price fell by two-thirds in two years as a result of the recession. Fewer cars, fewer television sets being sold in the West meant a lessened demand for copper. Meanwhile, Zambia, a developing country, had commitments for long-term projects entered into when the price of copper was high.

This is the nub of the commodity problem. While the largely Western markets for such produce as coffee, tea, sugar, rubber, jute and copper are dominated by the buyers who control marketing and distribution, the markets for manufactured goods and oil, vital for development, are controlled by the sellers. The developing world therefore is forced to sell cheap and buy high, building up huge deficits.

Several approaches have been advanced to ease the problem, all intended to en-

hance the collective bargaining power of the commodity-producing nations. In essence, the third-world countries have drawn their inspiration from the success of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. These countries succeeded in forging a solid front and reversing what had been a buyers' cartel dominated by the oil companies into a sellers' cartel. Now the lion's share of profits is retained by the petroleum countries themselves.

Common Fund Proposed
Now the hope of the third world rests on a proposal made at a meeting in Manila and endorsed by the secretary of the Conference on Trade and Development. It calls for the creation of a common fund, a new international agency financed by both the Western industrialized commodity importers and the smaller, economically weaker exporters.

The blueprint calls for the indexing of the 17 commodities to a market basket of 89 manufactured products. Another feature calls for the fund to maintain buffer stocks in those commodities where spoilage is not a factor. These stocks could be accumulated at times of glut and released in times of shortage, protecting the producer countries from wild price fluctuations. Furthermore, the fund could adjust commodity prices to take account of world inflation rates.

In principle, the idea has something in common with the American program of agricultural price supports, and the entire economic reform package bears similarity to Roosevelt's New Deal. The concept of market intervention and Keynesian mechanics is generally accepted, even by the Western nations. The points under debate are the degree of such intervention.

U.S. Doubts Workability
The United States, for example, feels that a common fund involving so many products is basically unworkable. Furthermore, there is a fear that the administration of the fund would fall to the more radical countries who would seek to manipulate it for political ends. There is also the problem of winning support for such a concept domestically—for it would require heavy contributions by the United States—when the bottom line could mean higher prices for tea, coffee, and bananas in Boston and Hoboken.

Then, too, there is the problem of enforceability. In

the absence of any international antitrust legislation, what would prevent a coffee-producing nation from violating calls for curbed production and selling off surpluses at cut rate prices?

And finally, there is the possibility that once the price of, say, sugar was driven up, sugar production could shift to the United States. There, with the technology available, sugar demand could be met from domestically produced stocks, at perhaps even lower prices than those set by the fund. This would damage rather than aid the third-world position.

The United States and the industrialized capitalist nations—except for the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries—would prefer that instead of a common fund commodity arrangements be concluded between consumers and producers on a case-by-case basis. There are already such mechanisms for tin, coffee and cocoa in which quotas for production and consumption are established and floor prices determined in contracts. It is felt that buffer stocks could be maintained through such mechanisms. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's proposals here last week for an International Resources Bank held open the possibility that such an agency could finance such supplies through the issuance of bonds.

Transfer of Technology
The second point of discussion involves the vital knowledge question. The third-world feels that the industrialized nations control not only the marketing but also the vital processes and information needed for development. The third world has called for an easing of international patent restrictions. It has also demanded recognition by the industrialized nations that private companies operating in the developing world have an obligation to train nationals in necessary skills, gradually turning over key positions to such people.

It is significant that the aspects of Mr. Kissinger's speech that were perhaps best received by the delegates were those calling for measures by the industrialized nations to curb the brain drain to industrial countries of the most talented and trained people from developing nations. The flow of doctors and engineers from countries like Pakistan and India to Canada and the United States is viewed as a major problem widening the gap. Furthermore, Mr. Kissinger proposed a broad program of training for third-

world managers and technicians.

Another theme in the debate on transfer of technology that is gaining prominence is the call for alternate and limited technologies more suitable for developing countries than the sophisticated systems developed elsewhere. Here the Chinese are taking the lead, calling for greater self-reliance, greater sacrifice and a rejection of offers from the West that lock societies into continuing dependence. However, the demonstration effect is recognized as powerful. That is, after people have seen cars and tractors, it is hard for them to accept that in their circumstances oxen may be more efficient.

The Question of Debts

The question of debts most tangibly links the problems of the developing and developed nations. As the gap between prices for commodity exports and manufactured goods increased, the deficit in the third world was made up largely by borrowing, mostly from the West and from Western banking institutions. In the 1960's the collective annual debt of the third-world countries stayed constant at about \$12 billion a year. By 1972, spurred by inflation and rising oil prices, it leaped to \$30 billion. Estimates for the current year put the figure at \$45 billion and some countries have come close to defaulting.

The West has a vital interest in preventing this, not only because its governments and private institutions hold the notes, but also because most of its exports are sold in these very countries. If a country like South Korea was no longer to buy tractors, there would be layoffs at John Deere plants in the United States.

The remedy suggested by the third world is a rescheduling and in some cases a cancellation of debts. The industrialized countries are advocating review, again on a case-by-case basis, and the United States has recommended that all development assistance to the poorest countries be shifted from loans to outright grants.

Diversification Sought

Meanwhile, the underdeveloped world would like to increase its chances of diversifying from the production of basic commodities to the assembly and processing of goods for world markets. A pharmaceutical company, it is argued, could just as easily set up a plant in, say, the Philippines as anywhere and

given the needs of the third world, it should.

The problem has been that because of political instability and threats of nationalization, private-investor capital has flowed out of such places to areas considered safer.

One demand of the third-world countries has been to eliminate what they consider discriminatory tariffs that work against the Western importation of such goods from such places. Mr. Kissinger promised a review of this problem.

In his recommendation for an International Resources Bank, where he stressed the exploitation of mineral and primary resources, the Secretary nonetheless suggested a mechanism that could establish an atmosphere for greater private investment by guaranteeing the performance of both foreign investor and host country.

Relations With Comecon

The final issue, trade relations among different economic systems, boils down to the demand by third world countries for reforms in trade with the Soviet Union and its bloc, the Comecon countries. Essentially, the developing nations sell the bulk of their exports to, and buy the bulk of their imports from, the West. But the share of trade with Comecon is growing.

At the moment these countries cannot convert ruble surpluses to hard currency. They are, in effect, confined to a barter system in which the revenues they make for, say, the sale of bananas to Moscow, must be spent on Soviet goods. They want to change this and seek payment in convertible currency. Furthermore, the third world wants a change in accounting so that it could apply credits earned in trade with Poland, for instance, against purchases from Czechoslovakia. Finally, third-world representatives here have noted that countries like Indonesia, Chile and Egypt have large debts to Communist countries. They resent the Soviet Union's standing aloof from such questions and insisting that the world economic disarray is a consequence of capitalist contradictions over which it has no control and for which it bears no responsibility.

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Simon Says He'll Ask U.S. Not to Cut Aid to Chile

Special to The New York Times
CANCUN, Mexico, May 16—Secretary of the Treasury William F. Simon said today that he would ask Congress to maintain economic aid to Chile, without further cuts, on the basis of assurances from the head of the ruling junta there that human-rights conditions would be improved.

Mr. Simon, ending a Latin American trip with a meeting with President Luis Echeverria Alvarez of Mexico at this Caribbean resort, said the release last week of 49 political prisoners in Chile was a "very positive sign." Many of the 49 were allowed to seek exile in the United States.

Mr. Simon met with Gen. Augusto Pinochet, the head of the Chilean junta, during a visit to Chile last week at the invitation of Jorge Cauas, the Finance Minister. The purpose of the trip was to discuss United States financial aid, but Mr. Simon devoted most of this time to discussing international reaction to human-rights violations in Chile, as an obstacle to economic cooperation.

Admiration Is Expressed
Mr. Simon said he admired efforts by Chile to restore "economic freedom to its people" after the 1973 overthrow of the leftist regime of President Salvador Allende Gossens. The Treasury Secretary said in an interview on a beach here that restoring stability, after the inflation and conflicts that had disrupted Chile's economy, required "discipline."

Urban League Pays Bicentennial Tribute To Black Americans

The National Urban League, as a part of its participation in the Bicentennial, will this month distribute to political leaders, schools, colleges and churches 4,500 copies of an eight-pound, 1,206-page reference book "The Black American."

They saw a need to point up the black contributions to America but, at the same time, expressed the fear that an unconditional support of the Bicentennial might be misinterpreted to mean they were content to overlook conditions of racism in America.



Oscar Wilde has a date with a victim of THE WEST END HORROR

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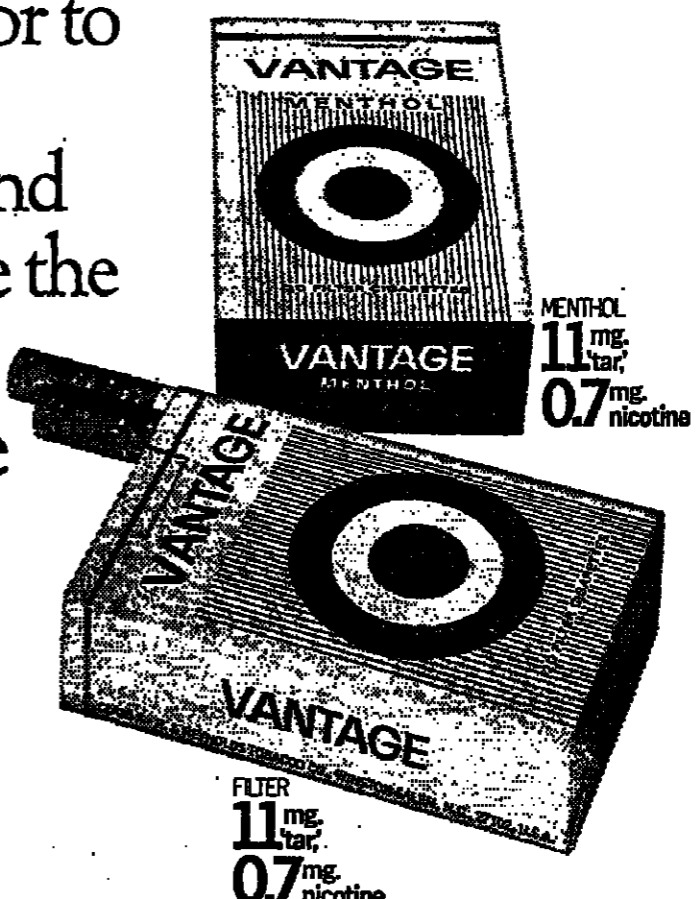
So you tried cigarettes which were low in 'tar' and you found yourself checking every once in a while to see if they were still lit. Which drove you right back to your regular brand.

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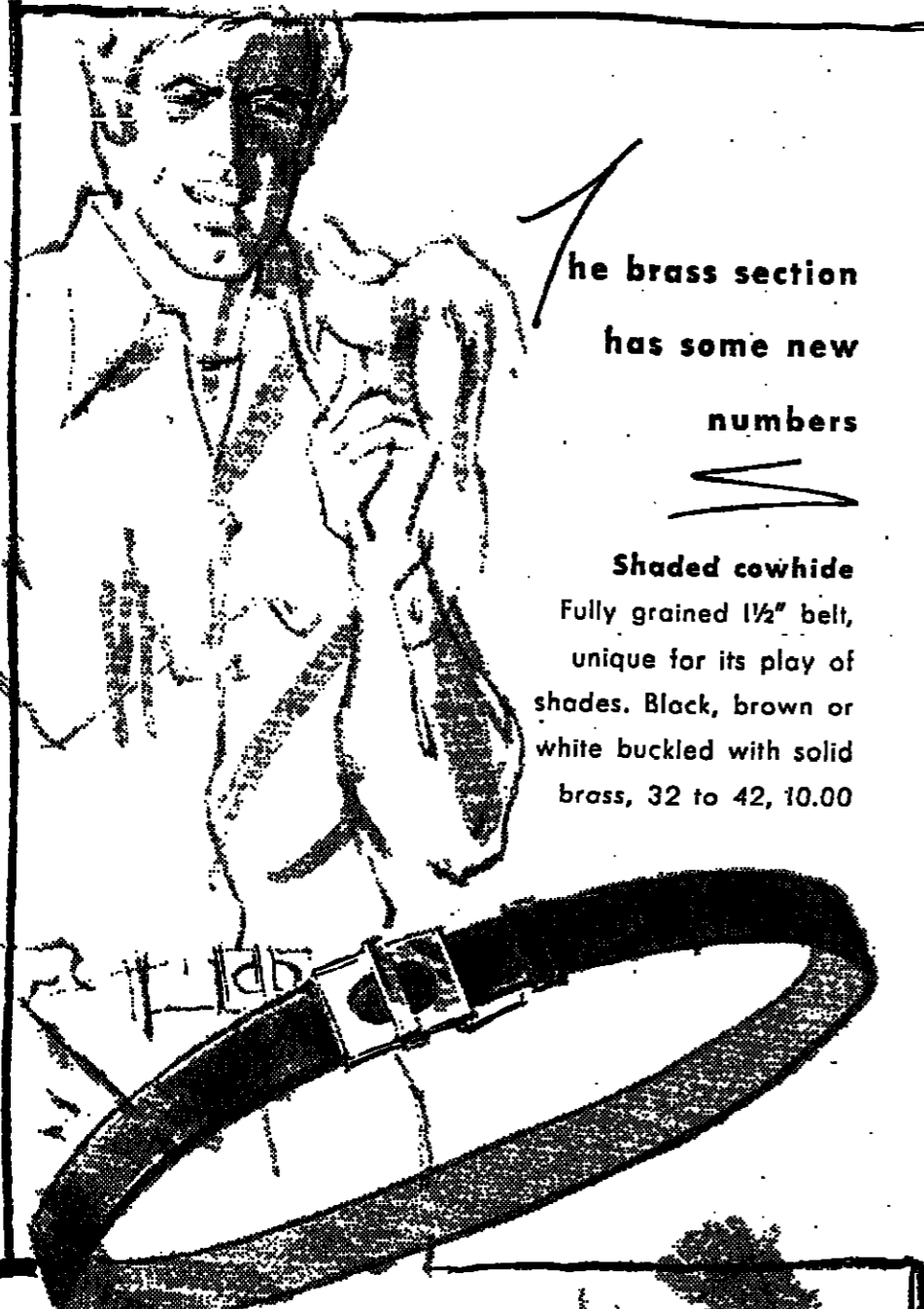
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Issue and Debate

Health Maintenance And 'a Simple Idea'

By NANCY HICKS Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 16—Five years ago, President Nixon coined the term Health Maintenance Organization to describe prepaid health groups—those organized medical services that allow a family to pay one set fee for almost all its medical care.

He said that he wanted the Government to expand these services, which served seven million people at the time, to serve one-fifth of the American population.

Prepaid groups like the Kaiser Permanente medical care program, headquartered in California, and, to a lesser degree, the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York had earned good reputations for giving high quality care more cheaply than did the traditional fee-for-service system. The groups worked on a fixed budget and had an incentive to keep people well and out of the hospital, where care is very expensive.

"It was a simple idea," said Dr. Walter McClure, an economist who is with the Minneapolis-based health research organization Interstudy. Interstudy's head, Dr. Paul Elwood, is the architect of the original Nixon proposal.

"Whatever happened to that simple idea?" Dr. McClure asked the other day.

The Background

The initial support that the Administration had given to rapid expansion of H.M.O.'s soon gave way to pressure from organized medicine, which saw them as a threat to the private practice of medicine.

Some doctors put heavy pressure on Mr. Nixon to back away from the principle, and he did.

No announcement was issued saying "The Nixon Administration is having second thoughts about H.M.O.'s," but the proposal never got off the ground.

Dr. John G. Smillie, president of the Group Health Association of America, an organization of 22 prepaid group practices, said earlier this year that the movement was suffering from "official neglect."

However, Congress passed a bill in 1973 that provided grants and loans for five years for "demonstration" H.M.O. development. Businesses with more than 25 employees in communities where doctors offered prepaid health-care plans were required under the bill to provide a federally certified H.M.O. in addition to regular health insurance plans—the so-called dual choice provision.

Another provision allowed states to remove from their laws on medical practice clauses that kept doctors from forming groups and, in some cases, from delegating responsibilities to assistants.

Open Enrollment

The law contains an open-enrollment provision that says that doctors offering prepaid health systems must, during one month each year, accept any person who applies, regardless of medical history.

In addition, the H.M.O.'s must charge all subscribers the same premium, regardless of their history of utilizing services. This is called community rating.

The problem with the law is that it was a compromise of two differing bills that turned out to be a compromise that no one could really live with, according to critics of the program.

"The primary weakness of the H.M.O. Act is a built-in conflict between the law's objectives and the mechanism to achieve them," a report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office said.

The House version of the bill, sponsored by Democrats Paul G. Rogers of Florida and former Representative William Roy, a physician from Kansas, was a simple bill, much along the lines of Mr. Nixon's proposal.

The Senate version, sponsored by Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, was more like a model for national health insurance.

The \$5 billion Senate bill sought to expand access to the health delivery system, using such features as open enrollment and community rating. It mandated dental and extended mental health coverage, services that were not then required in most health insurance policies.

Many of these features stayed in the compromise version.

When H.E.W. finally issued regulations last summer and fall defining what a health maintenance organization had to do to receive Federal approval, no existing plan had a generous enough benefit structure to qualify.

The H.M.O.'s, whose premiums are often higher than those of traditional medical services to begin with, complained that the new law which sought to expand these groups, was in fact making them less competi-

tive in the health insurance market.

The Issue

Five years after the inception of an idea and three years after legislation was passed, only 12 of the 181 prepaid group practices in the nation qualify under the Federal definition of health maintenance organizations. The model plan, Kaiser, is not among the 12.

The H.M.O. movement continues to be popular—10 million people are now covered with private insurance companies, such as Blue Cross-Blue Shield, who have set up 70 H.M.O.'s.

H.E.W. has given \$31 million to 157 groups to develop H.M.O.'s and lent \$13 million to nine of the 12 qualified plans. Loans have not yet been approved for the three other qualified plans.

However, the question is, has Federal action on health maintenance organizations helped or hurt the development of "that simple idea?"

The Opponents

A number of H.M.O. and other health care organizations banned into a special interest association called the Consensus Group find the law too stringent. They also contend that the law requires H.M.O.'s to be better, more humane and more generous than the entire health and delivery system of which are a part.

Because the law requires Federal approval before businesses are required to offer H.M.O.'s to employees, existing H.M.O.'s feel that they must receive the Federal seal of approval to stay competitive.

As a result of this, G.A.O. concluded in a report last fall that the H.M.O. Act of 1973 was more of a detriment to development of new plans than it was an incentive.

"How simple life would be if the [Nixon] Administration bill had been passed," said Dr. Frank H. Senhold, action director of the H.M.O. program.

The Proponents

Both Senator Kennedy and the American Medical Association are in favor of the existing law.

Dr. James H. Sammons, executive vice president of the A.M.A., wrote to Representative Rogers arguing that the H.M.O.'s should be required to have open enrollment and community rating provisions. His argument was that since the organization's could dispense medical care more cheaply than the individual doctor could, they should repay the system for its efficiencies.

The A.M.A. advocates that H.M.O.'s be required to enroll the sickest, and therefore the most costly, patients, thus increasing their expenses and possibly their premiums, which tend to be higher than those of regular health insurance anyway.

Senator Kennedy's thinking is different.

"We are trying to get away from the antisocial practices in health insurance," said Dr. Philip Caper, a member of Mr. Kennedy's staff. "The private sector has not assumed their social responsibility. They are in it to make money. The Government should get involved to do what private industry has not done."

He said that the Senator wanted to get away from the practice of refusing sick people insurance coverage because they were bad insurance risks. The original Kennedy version would have supplemented operational deficits caused by such cases but the compromise bill did not.

Dr. Caper said that the development of H.M.O. was a slow process and that it was probably better to set the model at first—even if such an approach took longer—than to set something in motion that would have to be overhauled soon.

It doesn't make sense, he said, to set up a lot of centers that H.E.W. cannot monitor.

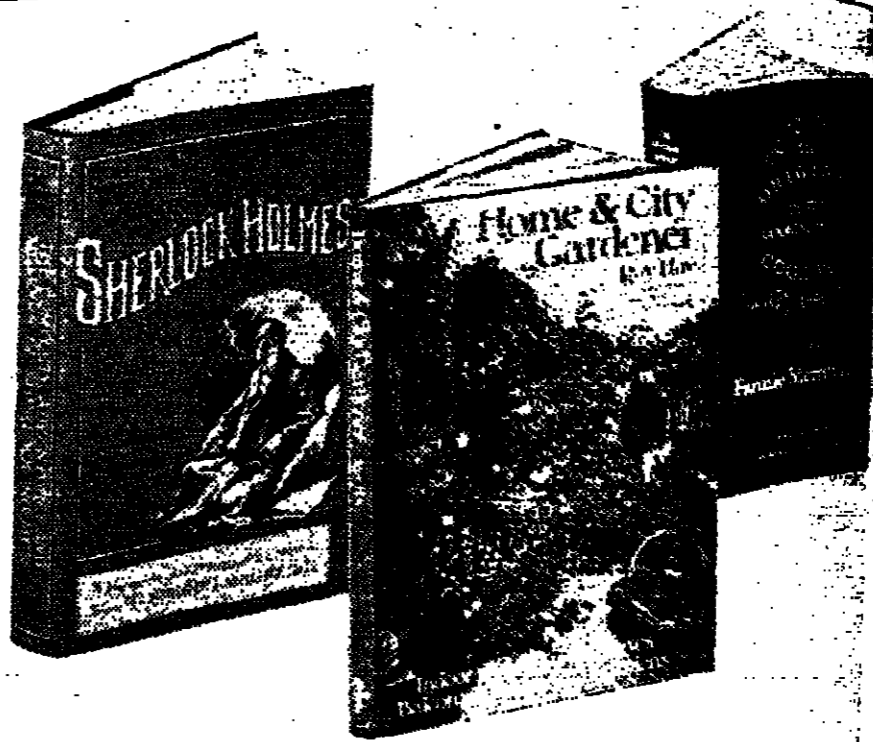
The Outlook

The criticism of the law has led to proposed amendments, which passed the House last November but were reported out of Senator Kennedy's committee just last week. Floor action should be completed in the next few weeks, and then the House and Senate versions will have to be resolved in conference.

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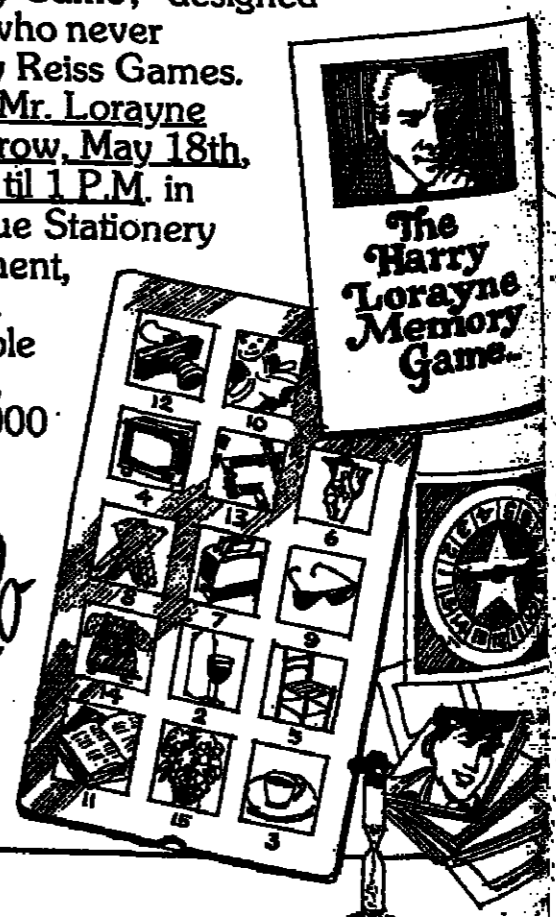
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Illinois Towns Are Center of Feud Over Which Side of River Should Get New Airport for St. Louis Area

PAUL DELANEY
 Staff Writer of The New York Times
 ST. LOUIS, Ill., May 12—An extraordinary feud over environmental issues over urban growth has erupted in Illinois, with the two towns of Waterloo and Columbia, Ill., vying for the honor of being the center of the new airport for the St. Louis area.

Walsh, director of the county's Business and Industrial Development Commission.

On the other side of the river, the arguments are that the Waterloo-Columbia location is closer to downtown St. Louis, that the metropolitan area should be looking eastward rather than westward, and that other sites would be up to 100 miles from downtown.

But the prime argument of the Illinois faction concerns economic benefit not only for downtown St. Louis but also for the East St. Louis area, one of the most depressed in the country.

"The airport is needed on the east side to provide jobs and business. St. Louis County doesn't need it as bad as we do," remarked James E. Williams Sr., former Mayor of East St. Louis.

The International Concept "Not only that," he continued, "Lambert will be at the end of its lifespan by the time the new airport is completed. The area's needs should revolve around the economy of St. Louis. Also, it is necessary to complete the intermodal concept of transportation, which includes a new lock and dam, railroad relocation, high-

ways, waterway and pipeline, that should be developed around St. Louis."

Mr. Walsh of St. Louis County says, however, that the airport should not be used to solve the economic and social problems of the Illinois side of the river. He has even picked up some support east of the river from a few farmers who believe an airport near their communities would have a negative effect.

George D. Wendel, director of the center for urban programs at St. Louis University, said that the idea for an eastern site had come

when some officials, disturbed by the westward movement of population from the river, "took a billion-dollar long shot gamble to get people moving downtown and east again."

"No Guarantee of That" "The gamble," he said, is "that if the airport is in Illinois, all those people would use downtown hotels and restaurants, but there's no guarantee of that."

When the debate became bitter and personal, Clarence C. Barksdale, president of the First National Bank of St. Louis and chairman of the Regional Commerce and Growth Association, appointed a committee, made up of four persons from Missouri and four from Illinois, to make recommendations.

"The debate had gone on far too long. It was divisive and had polarized both sides of the river. So I thought I would appoint an objective, fact-finding committee," he said.

But the committee's report, issued last October, only provoked the Missouri side even more—especially since Mr. Barksdale, who is a prominent St. Louisan, and four others from the west side of the Mississippi joined in a unanimous conclusion that Lambert was the victim of

obsolescence and poor management and that the Columbia-Waterloo site should be designated as the new airport location when one was needed in about 15 years.

The report also said that the controversy was beginning to affect economic development in the area. Mr. Barksdale said in an interview that leaders were neglecting other pressing problems.

"There was a lot of pressure on me not to name a committee," Mr. Barksdale said, "and then more pressure not to release the report. The matter affected friendships and business deals."

Five years ago, Mr. Wendel of St. Louis University reported, the pro-Illinois forces felt optimistic because there was a Republican Administration in Washington, a Republican Governor of Illinois, Richard B. Ogilvie and a Democratic governor of Missouri.

But now that has changed. Dan Walker, a Democrat, is Illinois Governor, and Christopher S. Bond, a Republican, is Governor of Missouri.

Moreover, Mr. Bond is considered close to President Ford and has been mentioned as a possible nominee for Vice President, a point that the pro-east sides feel is against them.

the issue is whether the area needs a new airport to replace Lambert. If so, who wants to replace it? Most of them, residents, feel strongly in favor of the new facility built on the east side of the Mississippi River.

the river, on the east side, the sentiment is strong—maybe since there are no more jobs here. But the demand is for the revival of Lambert Field. Construction of a new airport on the west bank, a decision, now a matter of transportation. Mr. T. Coleman, secretary of Transportation, has ramifications of the immediate debate has seen a classic city and suburbs—except in this County leaders forces with the town of Lambert, to put up \$27 million part of the cost of the airport on the east side.

one of the dispute the economic and development of metropolitan St. Louis, especially and of the depressed Illinois side, especially East

St. Louis's Rivals so have an impact on the development of St. Louis Gateway to the west, influencing its relationship with the north, and competitive with Kansas City.

on both sides up all kinds of things. They have spent of dollars on outposts their positions.

the only people made money in thing have been ants," remarked man, director of development for county.

the matter was to Mr. Coleman because 10 years of local feuding compromise among Illinois-Missouri.

For the moment, debate has subsided, but it will flare up again when Mr. Coleman announces a new airport, and the ancient feud could come any

debate intensified last five years, when the airport authority was formed on both sides of the river.

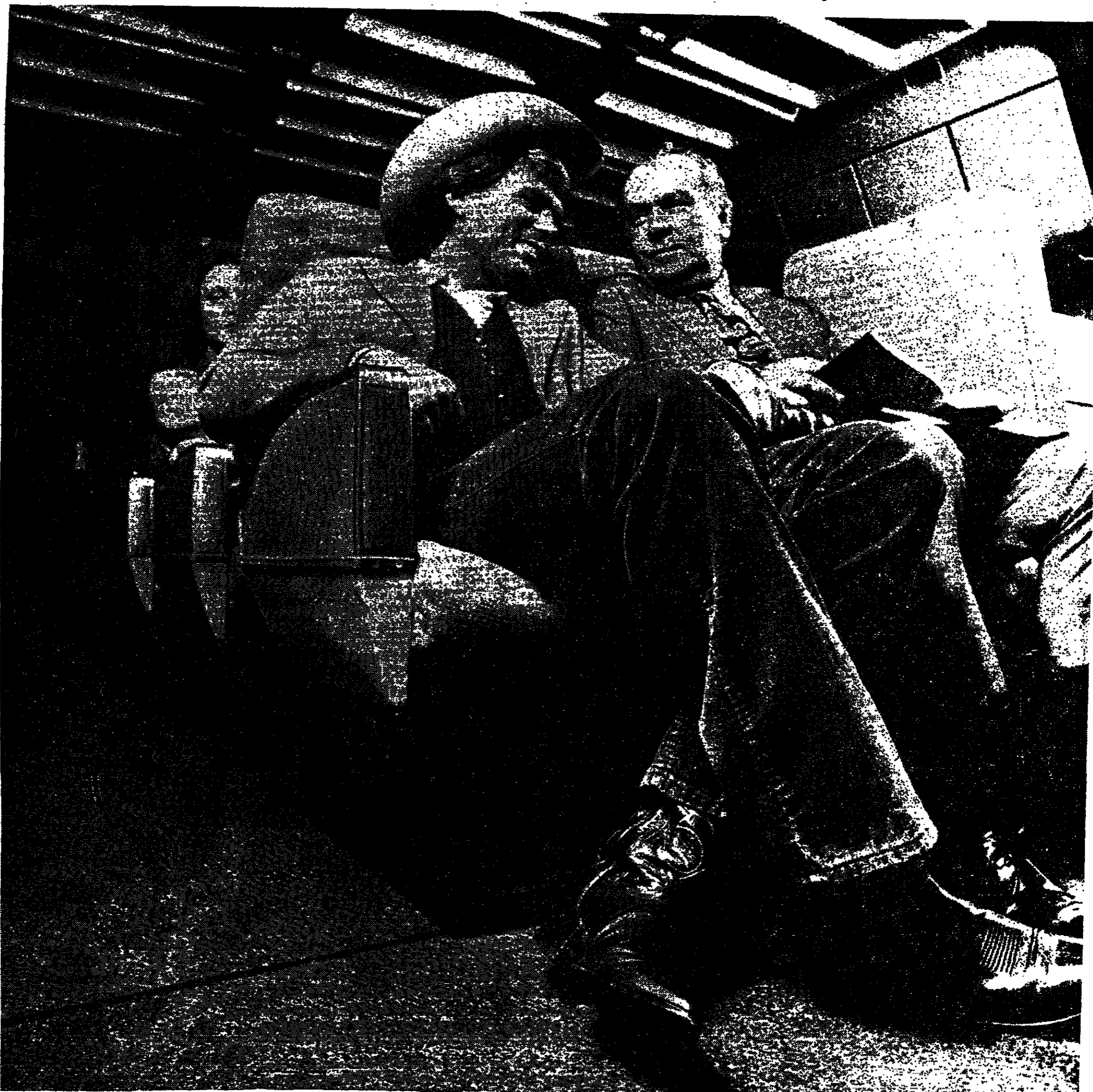
the Missouri side argues that the metropolitan population is in the St. Louis area, and 75 percent of the air transportation is in St. Louis County, are designed to use them and live in St. Louis should serve the city," says John G.

March Protests in Bangladesh. May hundreds of thousands of protesters began a hunger strike at the Indian border. India's water from the Farakka Dam in Calcutta.

of the march, year-old Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, more than half a million were taking part in the trek from this city to the capital. The trek extended for five days, continuing to 50 miles from Bangladesh point at Farakka Dam in West Bengal.

ers carried signs demanding the sharing of the water. The main river crosses the India into Bangladesh. The Farakka Dam was built in 1971 at a cost of \$1.2 billion.

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Military Violated Civilians' Rights, Senate Study Says

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

to respond effectively to presidential requests for assistance in times of civil disorder, was necessary to learn about the goals of dissident groups. Although there is no statute authorizing military surveillance of the political activities of private citizens, the report said, the Constitution gives the federal government the responsibility of protecting each of the states "against domestic violence."

The committee staff noted, however, that the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, which conducted an extensive investigation of military intelligence activities in 1971, had been "unwilling to apply the authority to conduct political surveillance of civilians from the role assigned by statute to the military in the event of civil disturbance." In all, the committee staff estimated, 100,000 individuals and a "similarly large" number of domestic organizations were subjected to surveillance by Army intelligence agents "who are young and could easily mix with dissident young groups of all races." In addition to civil rights protests, such as the 1968 Poor Peoples' March on Washington, and anti-Vietnam war organizations like the National Mobilization Committee, Army agents penetrated a coalition of church youth groups, classes at New York University, a conference of priests convened to discuss birth control and the late Rev. Martin Luther King

Jr.'s Southern Christian Leadership Conference. While the covert infiltration of such organizations was a principal technique, the report said, Army intelligence agents monitored protest marches and rallies by posing as newsmen and by recruiting civilian informers to work in the agents' behalf, before the Defense Department's nationwide intelligence collection effort was declared to have been ended in 1971.

In an effort reminiscent of, but narrower in scope than the "Cointelpro" domestic counter-intelligence programs of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, military officers and enlisted men also set out to harass and disrupt attempts of some anti-war groups to organize public demonstrations, the report said.

Among the individuals on whom the Army maintained intelligence files, it added, were Dr. King; the late Whitney M. Young, head of the National Urban League; Julian Bond, the Georgia State legislator; Arlo Guthrie and Joan Baez, folk-singers; Dr. Benjamin Spock, the child care specialist and antiwar activist; and Senator Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, Democrat of Illinois.

The experience of the late 1960's, which the committee staff termed "the most intrusive that military intelligence has ever made into the civilian community," resulted in the issuance of new Defense Department directives that presumably eliminated some intelligence activities against United States citizens and sharply curtailed others.

The Senate report pointed out, however, that the 1971 restrictions, while barring the collection of intelligence about individuals "unaffiliated" with the military, excepted from that prohibition individuals or groups that the Pentagon considered "threats" to its operations or security.

Although the committee staff said it had found very few apparent violations of the 1971 directive, it pointed out that the directive was an administrative one, and that "no matter how effective it may have been in the past, the directive can be rescinded or changed at the direction of the Secretary of Defense."

Mondale Says Panel Seeks F.B.I. 'Assassination File'


WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI) — The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities has asked the Justice Department to turn over a previously unclosed "assassination file" of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, according to Senator Walter F. Mondale, Democrat of Minnesota. Senator Mondale, a member of the committee, said today on a CBS television program "Face the Nation" that the intelligence agencies had generally been "quite forthcoming" about providing material on air secret operations. But, Mr. Mondale said, "There is some evidence we haven't seen everything." He said that committee staff members had come across an F.B.I. file with an assassination heading while working on an investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

"It was apparently labeled assassination: Mr. Castro, or something like that," Mr. Mondale said.

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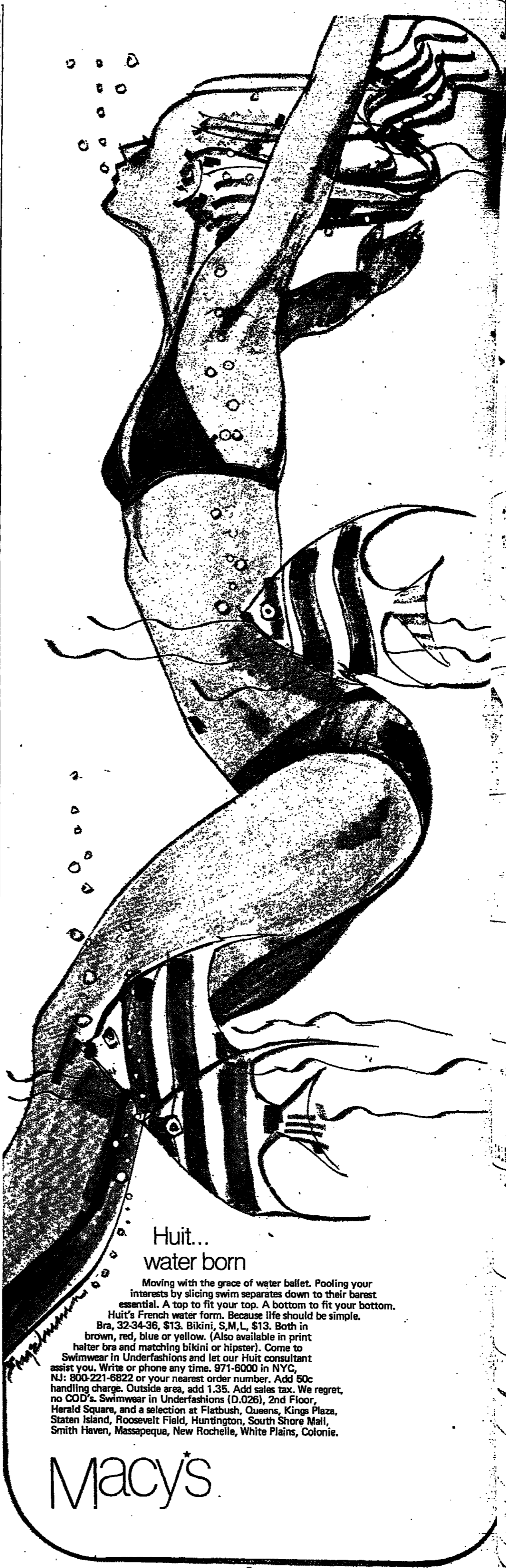


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Tydings Bid for Comeback in Maryland Overshadowed by Presidential Race

By BEN A. FRANKLIN
Special to The New York Times

BALTIMORE, May 16—Can a victim of alleged Watergate dirty tricks find vindication at 48 by returning to the United States Senate?

The question is one that stalks Joseph D. Tydings, the son of a celebrated democrat, the late Senator Millard E. Tydings.

Joseph Tydings lost his Senate seat in 1970 after one term. He described this in part to the Nixon White House, which he said planted a fabricated story of an alleged maneuver by Mr. Tydings for personal gain on a Government contract with Life magazine, which published it shortly before the November election.

He also cites unreported White House-centered campaign funds that were allegedly secretly channeled to the Republican who narrowly beat him then. The victor was present incumbent, J. Glenn

Recall Jr., also the son of a long-time Maryland Senator.

In his comeback bid in Tuesday's primary here, Mr. Tydings seeks the nomination to contest Senator Beall again this fall, and it would ordinarily be the stuff of high political drama. But the Democrats' internal jockeying has stirred little interest for a number of reasons.

One is the remarkable excitement that Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California has stirred up in Maryland in the Presidential preference primary.

In barely two weeks of campaigning, when Mr. Tydings and his principal opponent in the Democratic race, Representative Paul S. Sarbanes of Baltimore, would otherwise have expected to peak their own efforts, Mr. Brown has come up from nearly last place in the Baltimore Sun poll. Now he is within one percentage point of former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, heretofore a comfortable front-runner here. The

poll Thursday gave Mr. Carter a 28 percent preference of those questioned and Mr. Brown 27 percent.

The polls found that the belated stirring up of the Carter-Brown competition here had relegated the five other candidates on the Democratic preferential ballot to near-fringe status. They were Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona with 8 percent, Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington and Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama each with 5 percent, and former Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma and Ellen McCormack, the anti-abortion candidate, with less than 1 percent. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Harris are no longer actively campaigning and Mr. Udall has not been here much.

In the separate balloting for the direct election of delegates to the Democratic National Convention, the poll suggested that Mr. Carter, with full states of delegate candidates across the state, would gain most of Maryland's 53 convention

votes. Forty delegate seats are to be decided on Tuesday and the remaining 13 will be allotted later in proportion to the candidates' totals in that voting.

In the Republican Presidential primary, The Sun poll showed that former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California was closing but not overcoming his large, earlier lag behind President Ford, with a 34 percent preference among Republicans surveyed to 44 percent for Mr. Ford.

Liberal Image

Republicans will vote here in a winner-take-all primary. The candidate taking the highest vote in each of eight districts wins three seats per district, and the statewide winner takes the remaining 19 at-large delegates, for a total of 43.

Another explanation for the lack of fervor in Mr. Tydings' Senate race is that he is perceived by some Democrats as a New Deal, big-spending, big-government liberal despite his

image. His record in the Senate from 1960 to 1970 seems to many to bear out this perception.

He is struggling, too, to persuade Marylanders that he has softened his formerly tough position on Federal gun control legislation, once the toughest in the Senate. This stand inspired a well-organized and well-financed campaign against him in 1970.

Mr. Tydings was the United States Attorney for Maryland for three years before his successful Senate race in 1964 at the age of 36. In his six years since leaving politics he has practiced law, been divorced and remarried, and suffered a substantial decline in a personal fortune through ill-starred real estate investments. Federal law, in any case, now limits his financing of his own campaign.

Mr. Sarbanes, the scholarly, 43-year-old, three-term Congressman who is Mr. Tydings' only serious challenger in a field of eight candidates, has

been heavily supported by labor and Greek-American contributors and has outspent Mr. Tydings, according to their public reports, by nearly 2 to 1.

The primary struggle for Mr. Sarbanes' seat has given Barbara A. Mikulski, a 39-year-old women's rights leader, a chance to undertake her third election campaign in three years. She was defeated in a bid to unseat Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., a Republican, in 1974. Last year she was elected to a second four-year term on the Baltimore City Council. Nine other Democrats are contenders.

The outcome of the Tydings-Sarbanes contest is too uncertain to call, according to a number of politicians. The same uncertainty prevails in the Third Congressional District that is being vacated by Mr. Sarbanes for the Senate race. The same is true in the Eighth District in the Washington suburbs of Montgomery County, where Representative Gilbert Gude, a wealthy Republican, is retiring at the age of 53 after five terms.

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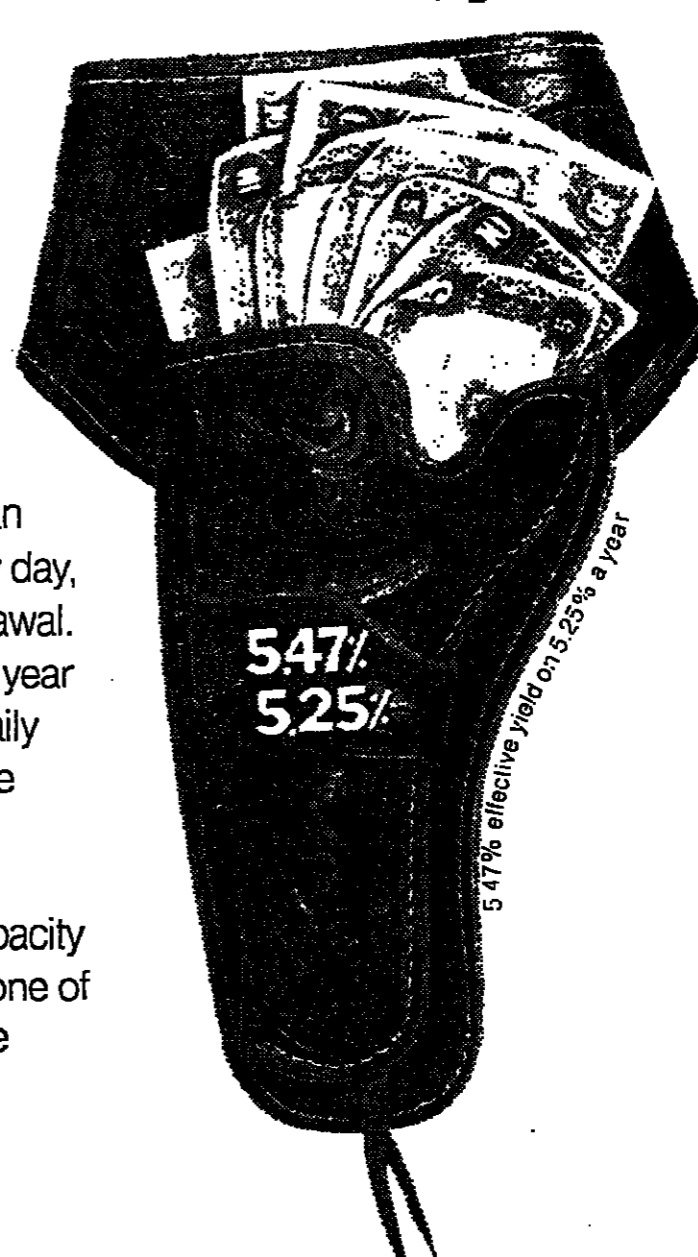
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**Kissinger Wants to Quit Office
 Even if Ford Wins in November**

Continued From Page 1. Col. Trip from some people in the Ford camp has also annoyed Mr. Kissinger.

He said, "I briefed the Cabinet two weeks before I went in the presence of all of the political experts, and nobody said this was a bad time to go."

In the NBC interview, Mr. Kissinger defended the African trip as having given African nations "a moderate alternative" to further wars in Africa.

He said that if negotiations between whites and blacks could begin in Rhodesia, "perhaps all of the parties will conclude that negotiation is preferable to bloodshed."

On the Panama Canal, which has become another campaign issue, Mr. Kissinger rebutted criticism of the current negotiations by asserting that if necessary the United States "will defend the Panama Canal."

But the President, he added, must be able to show that every effort for a negotiated arrangement with the Panamanians was taken first.

On the Middle East, he saw no progress toward peace now, but said that he still believed that progress was possible. "I believe that the chief element for its exists, and it is only a question of time before the momentum starts again."

Asked about recognition of Vietnam, Mr. Kissinger said that there was no progress in this direction, because Hanoi tried to "blackmail us by using the remains of Americans to extort economic and other aid, and we will not be blackmailed by the American suffering, and we will not attach any conditions to the missing in action."

Mr. Kissinger has been criticized by some of Mr. Ford's political advisers as a liability to Mr. Ford's efforts to win the Republican nomination.

An issue in Primaries Ronald Reagan, Mr. Ford's rival for the Republican nomination, has made Mr. Kissinger and his policies a prime target in the primary campaigns. In particular, Mr. Kissinger's recent African trip, on which he promised to help to end white rule in Rhodesia, has been cited by some of Mr. Ford's aides as having contributed to Mr. Ford's defeat in the Texas primary.

Mr. Ford has publicly stated that Mr. Kissinger can remain as Secretary of State as long as he wants, even into a new Administration.

But some of Mr. Ford's aides, such as Rogers C. B. Morton, the head of the Ford Election Committee, and Melvin R. Laird, a close friend have said publicly that they believed Mr. Kissinger would not be Secretary in a new Ford Administration. This was interpreted as pressure from the Ford camp on Mr. Kissinger to state his intention of resigning, thereby helping to remove him as a campaign issue.

Those comments were not well received by Mr. Kissinger, who does not want to leave office under pressure, his aides say.

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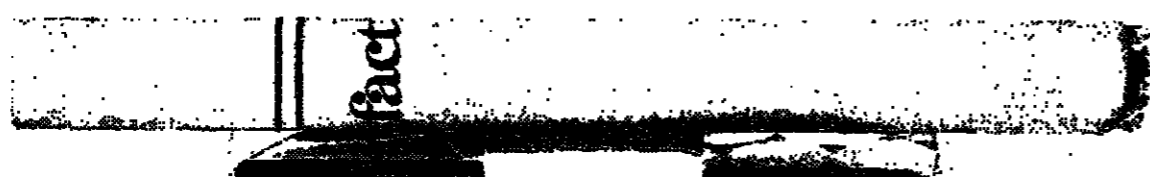
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صكتا من الامم

While Other Candidates Scramble, Reagan Still Campaigns at His Own Pace

By DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16—In these days of frenetic Presidential primary campaigning, Ronald Reagan usually appears to be marching to a different drummer.

Coming into the final weeks of the long primary season, which ends on June 8 with crucial contests in California, Ohio and New Jersey, the Democratic Party's candidates are scrambling all over the landscape seeking endorsements, votes and money.

And President Ford, faced with what could be a vital test of his strength Tuesday in his home state, greatly expanded his planned campaign in Michigan to include this whole weekend.

But Mr. Reagan, the Republican challenger, even while acknowledging that he had an outside chance of upsetting Mr. Ford in Michigan, campaigned in the state only one day last week.

And he did not return for a final, all-out effort there after going to Oklahoma to address that state's Republican convention. (Mr. Reagan was awarded the rest of the 38 delegates that Oklahoma will send to the national convention to go with the 18 he had already won.)

Instead, he flew back to his Pacific Palisades home, as he does almost every week, for three days of relaxation and some time for strategy sessions and issues study.

The former Governor and his

aides do not really expect to beat Mr. Ford in his home state, but they are confident that they will win a fairly sizable number of Michigan's 84 convention delegates, which will be divided proportionately according to the popular vote on Tuesday.

They concede that any slight chance of victory they may have depends on the effectiveness of Mr. Reagan's appeals to Democrats and independents to cross over and vote for him in the Republican primary.

Another Strategy
Apparently, one reason that the Reagan camp has not stepped up its efforts in Michigan has been to prevent Mr. Ford, if he wins, from contending that he defeated Mr. Reagan in a hotly contested primary.

After a string of victories in North Carolina, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Indiana and Nebraska, the Reagan camp does not want the President to appear to be making a strong comeback should he win, as expected, on Tuesday in Michigan, and in Maryland, which Mr. Reagan has avoided altogether.

But those tactics do not entirely explain the different pace of the Reagan campaign.

Before last Tuesday's important test in Nebraska, for instance, the 65-year-old former Governor took four days off. Next week there are six primaries, in Kentucky, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Arkansas and Tennessee, in most of which he

is expected to do well. But his schedule calls for him to begin campaigning Wednesday and return home late Sunday afternoon for two more days of rest before opening his drive for support in California's important, winner-take-all primary.

Many of those who have followed the Reagan campaign agree that it is unlike any other they have observed.

For one thing, even when he is on the road for a few days,

Mr. Reagan's schedule is seldom as grueling as those of most other candidates. On an ordinary day he may appear at 8:30 A.M. at a breakfast of supporters, tape a local television interview, make a luncheon speech, perhaps do some more television taping in the afternoon, appear at a reception after dinner and speak at a rally about 8 P.M. He usually retires to his hotel room about 9 or 9:30 P.M. Most other candidates

feel lucky to wind up their days by midnight.

Aboard his chartered plane, Mr. Reagan sits quietly in a window seat in the front row, reading news reports, preparing for his next speech—although they seldom vary—or conferring with one of his advisers.

Never known as a gregarious person, he does not mingle with the press following him or with his own aides.

In an age when most candidates spend much of their time trying to outdo each other at "media events," shaking hands at shopping centers, visiting coal mines, steel mills and grain elevators—anything that will provide a backdrop for the ubiquitous television and still cameras—Mr. Reagan shies away from such activities.

Although the former movie actor is generally acknowledged to be the most comfortable, and probably the most effective, candidate on television, he appears to prefer the interview format to anything that smacks of a performance for the cameras.

For one thing, Mr. Reagan and his staff feel that he is most effective in such settings or when answering questions from audiences after his speeches. For another, he apparently still believes that as a former actor he must prove he is "Presidential."

As for the more leisurely pace of his campaign days, Mr. Reagan's aides say that they tried heavier schedules in the New Hampshire and Florida primaries, even including frequent "media events," and "it just didn't work."

It was commonly accepted by those close to the campaign in Florida, which Mr. Reagan lost, that he was often tired and testy and that his style suffered for it.

"Besides," one campaign spokesman said, "he really works to get up for his speeches and they drain him. Shaking hands all day would be a lot easier for him."



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Reagan Gets 46 Delegates in Five States

By The Associated Press

Ronald Reagan made gains during the weekend that will keep him ahead of President Ford in the delegate count, regardless of what happens in the Maryland and Michigan primaries on Tuesday.

Mr. Reagan picked up support Saturday from a total of 46 delegates to the Republican National Convention, while Mr. Ford gained 8.

[Mr. Reagan now has 476 delegates, to 333 for Mr. Ford, according to a New York Times tabulation.]

Until this weekend there was at least a statistical chance that Mr. Ford could be ahead after Tuesday's primaries. But now, even if the President were to win all 43 Republican delegates at stake in Maryland, and all 84 to be selected on the basis of the Michigan voting, he would still trail Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Reagan picked up 18 delegates votes Saturday in Oklahoma, 12 in Missouri, 9 in Louisiana, 5 in Virginia and 3 in Minnesota. Mr. Ford gained 6 in Missouri and 2 in Virginia.

The Minnesota selection process will be completed at a state convention.

For the Democrats, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia received eight delegate votes Saturday in New Mexico, [that gives him 604 of the 1,505 delegates needed for the nomination, according to The Times tabulation.]

Support for Reagan
SEATTLE, May 16 (UPI)—Ronald Reagan has the support of a majority of the delegates who will attend the state Republican convention on June 18 in the state of Washington, according to results from con-

ventions in the state's 39 counties.

The counties of Douglas, Ferry, Klickitat, Whitman and Yakima completed the selection of delegates yesterday.

A poll of county chairmen in those five counties, added to earlier results, showed Mr. Reagan with at least 715, for 61 percent, of the 1,164 delegates to the state convention. Mr. Ford had at least 284 delegates and there were 45 listed as uncommitted. Twenty others were not classified.

All of the county delegations are officially uncommitted going into the state convention, which will be held in Spokane. And the 38 delegates that the state will send to the Republican National Convention will be officially uncommitted.

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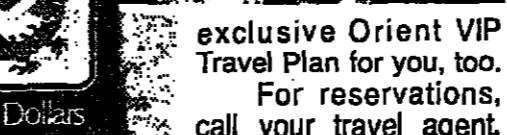
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Carter as Governor Had Activist Term

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

much more responsive to the needs of the people," he says. "I'm proud, really very proud of it there—and come up with the sprawling, venerable bureaucracy."

These days, as he campaigns for the Presidency, he says there were more than 300 government agencies when he began his reorganization project in 1971. When it was over, he says, only 22 remained.

"And not only did we make possible the savings of millions of dollars in administrative costs, we made the whole operation much more efficient and much more responsive to the needs of the people," he says. "I'm proud, really very proud of that."

There are those in this old capital city who dispute the merits of that claim, including Mr. Matthews, who is admittedly partisan, and Ernest Davis, the state auditor, who says he is unbiased.

According to Mr. Davis, the economic savings Mr. Carter says resulted from his restructuring of the government have never appeared on his own balance sheets.

Never Saw Savings

"I suppose there are certain ways to figure this and not figure that—you know, take a little bit here and take a little bit there—and come up with the numbers you want," he said. "But in strict accounting terms, I've got to say that I never saw all those savings, any time."

Mr. Carter's allies in state government estimate that his reorganization resulted in savings of at least \$45 million in the first year and around \$30 million in the years that followed.

But several long-time capital figures question the effects of the reorganization, scoffing at Mr. Carter's appraisal of it as a "radical piece of surgery that restored the patient's health."

Mr. Matthews called the program nothing more than a "cosmetic rearrangement of the furniture," and other critics who asked not to be identified (the more popular Mr. Carter becomes as a Presidential candidate the fewer Georgians there are who will talk on the record) were more or less agreed.

Cites Adversaries

Mr. Carter concedes that there were certain final weaknesses in the reorganization of the state government, but he insists that there was no lack of vision or understanding but rather from the work of his adversaries in the bureaucracy and in the legislature.

"They fought me all the way," he remembers—and that recollection, according to that account of many others, is accurate.

The legislature, a traditionally stiff-necked body of conservatives, opposed him at almost every turn, not only in the dramatic struggle over reorganization but also on almost every other proposal he made.

It was bitter, brutal political combat with Mr. Carter on the side and Lester G. Maddox, the segregationist Lieutenant Governor who was Mr. Carter's predecessor, on the other.

"There was a great deal of blood," recalls Jody Powell, the candidate's press secretary. "Mr. Carter himself concedes that he 'twisted a lot of arms' in behalf of his programs. Mr. Matthews recalls that the Governor seemed to 'enjoy the bloodletting.'"

Eventual Victory

But that period is also remembered here for Mr. Carter's eventual victory. He had promised in his 1970 campaign to make wholesale changes in the structure of the government, and when he was elected he hammered out an unusual "reverse veto" plan for the project that ultimately became law.

He asked for and got the authority to order revisions in the state government with the stipulation that the legislature could then veto such orders. Traditionally, the veto is the executive's prerogative, but Mr. Carter reasoned that nothing substantive would happen if each of his planned changes had to emerge from a separate piece of legislation.

Now, he is promising that if he is nominated and elected President, that is what he will propose to Congress—a reverse veto that would allow him to make executive orders regarding the Federal bureaucracy structure and provide Congress with the power to veto individual changes.

"We really fought that," Mr. Matthews, the House speaker, recalled, "but Carter had enough friends over here to run it through—and those who weren't his friends, he put the fear of the Lord in them and they came around."

But the Governor is also recalled as a man who could be persuasive without being threatening.

Throughout the long fight over reorganization, he is said to have met three and four times a day—over breakfast and lunch in his office and supper and drinks at the stately Governor's mansion—with members of the legislature, wheedling them, cajoling them and in some cases "preaching to them," and in many cases, winning them over.

In the end, the reorganization became the showpiece of his administration. He had Jimmy, one of them recalled brought to the task a large

group of men and women chosen from business, industry and the campus, and he had driven them mercilessly, establishing what seemed to be impossible deadlines for their work.

"But the important thing is that he was right there with us, working just as hard, digging just as deep into every little problem," one member of that force recalls. "It was his program and he worked on it as hard as anybody and the final product was distinctly his."

During that period, however, an important part of Governor Carter's own demeanor came to light. He once tried to reach the state's civil defense office to ask its help in finding a lost child. He was unable to find anyone to speak for the civil defense office and so his reorganization, he insisted that the office be placed directly under his control.

Everyone in his administration argued against it, but the Governor was adamant.

"No, this is the way it's got to be," he was quoted by a staff member. Eventually, he relented but only after inordinate amounts of time and energy had been spent in dissuading him.

"He's stubborn, that's true," says Mr. Powell, the one aide who is thought to be closest to Mr. Carter, but he's a stubbornness arrived at lightly, I mean, there are a lot of things he doesn't feel strongly about, either way, but once he makes up his mind on something—and that's no simple process—then, generally, that's it."

Decided to Run

And, soon after the 1972 Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach, which produced Senators George McGovern and Thomas F. Eagleton as the party's slates to run for President in 1976. He had been Governor for about a year and a half and he had been at least moderately successful with many of his projects; but once he decided to make 1976 a primary goal in his life, there was a decided change in his approach to the job as Governor.

"It was as though he was bored by the routine of the office," recalls an associate, no longer on his staff. "I don't mean he quit being Governor—that's absolutely not the case—but the demands in the office were just that for him: demands."

Others in the capital recalled that there seems to be a distinct absence of leadership in the Governor's office during the last year and a half or so of his term.

"Maddox just took over," said one of Mr. Carter's old friends. "I was very disappointed, even though I thought I knew what was happening."

Mr. Maddox himself more or less concurs.

"Carter was a very hard man to deal with for a while," he remembered recently, "but after a while, I didn't have to deal with him at all. Seemed like he just disappeared. He would veto this or veto that once every so often, but the last part of his term was very different from the first part."

The former aide views all of that as an affirmative side of Mr. Carter.

Many More Blacks

"He had the Presidency on his mind that's true," he says. "But he had no intention of sloughing off his job as Governor, and he did not. He worked just as hard, and I suppose as a matter of conscience, maybe he worked even harder at being Governor after he decided to run for President."

And, in the process, he put together a record that has become for him, at least—the premise of his Presidential campaign. Those who watched it happening then now recall it as a matter of will, of personal discipline and determination.

He increased the number of black appointees on major state boards and agencies from three in 1971 to 53 when he left office; he raised the number of black state employees from 4,850 to 6,684, and he staged a purposely dramatic hanging of a portrait of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in the rotunda of the state Capitol—where only a few years before Mr. Maddox as Governor had sat stolidly in his office, ringed by cordons of state troopers, while the civil rights leader's coffin was borne through the streets of Atlanta.

Governor Carter proposed and saw passed a "sunshine law" that opened to the public and to reporters many official government meetings previously held in private. The Southern Regional Council called it a "model," although others viewed it as a rather halfhearted effort that allowed too many loopholes to make it very effective.

As Governor, he called for and got a tax rebate in 1973 of about \$50 million. The next year he vetoed the same piece of legislation, deciding that it benefited public utilities and large property owners more than the low income people he said he had intended it to help.

Not without a temper, he called the 1972 legislature the "worst" in Georgia's history and termed its deliberations "an absolute victory for every selfish interest and lobbyist that ever set foot in the capital." By then, the legislators were accustomed to his temper.

"We used to call him Junebug Jimmy," one of them recalled. "There was no way of dealing



Jimmy Carter outside church in Plains, Ga., recently

Associated Press

with him when he went into his primitive state."

Still, Mr. Carter managed to get most of what he wanted out of the legislature.

He goaded it into purchasing thousands of acres of wilderness land to protect it from commercial development; and he imported from out of state highly respected penologists to begin a continuing overhaul of Georgia's ancient prison system, once characterized by the old chain gangs.

He traveled frequently, not only in this country but abroad as well, and while he now concedes that he was brushing up on foreign affairs in preparation for his Presidential pursuit, he also established state offices in several foreign countries as part of his effort to increase the economic health of the state. During his tenure in office, economic development increased by \$2.5 billion in capital investment and by 89,000 new jobs.

Fiscally, however, the record forged during that period is substantially less impressive. The number of state employees rose from 34,322 to 42,400 despite his highly touted reorganization. Similarly, the Georgia budget showed a sizable 58.5 percent increase from \$1,057 million to \$1,675 million.

But, Mr. Carter is nevertheless using what he did not do as Governor as the premise for his Presidential campaign. It seems a contrasting picture at best.

Facing a hostile legislature, he learned to be relatively conciliatory, but only to the degree that he believed it would enhance the chances for passage quietly.

"I like to concentrate," he said. "There's a lot I want to do and I just have so much time to do it in, and I don't like to waste any time at all on anything that I don't believe is important."

He paused a moment. "Important to me," he added quietly.

of a piece of legislation he espoused.

Confronted by a bureaucracy weighted by decades of patronage and populated by thousands of men and women whose jobs represented the difference between survival and unemployment, he tempered his hard-line attitude on efficiency and compromised on wholesale job cuts that would have saved millions of dollars and perhaps contributed to a much more efficient government.

Mr. Carter also developed in those years a trait that has carried over into his Presidential campaign and presumably, if his suggestions are valid, would follow him into the White House. He found that his time was limited and that therefore he could not do all the things he wanted to do, including the preparations for his Presidential campaign, if he allowed those less driven than he to occupy his time.

"His quotient for small talk was and is very low," says Mr. Powell. "If he can't get rid of the people he believes are wasting his time, he simply leaves the room himself, not physically, but mentally. He just turns the whole thing off and uses his time in a way he believes is more productive."

Mr. Carter concedes that it is true.

"I like to concentrate," he said. "There's a lot I want to do and I just have so much time to do it in, and I don't like to waste any time at all on anything that I don't believe is important."

He paused a moment. "Important to me," he added quietly.

Ford Ends 3-Day Appeal For Support in Michigan

By PHILIP SHABECOFF

Special to The New York Times

SAGINAW, Mich., May 18—Press, which endorsed him day. But it is expected that Reagan will get heavy crossover votes from Democrats in past years voted for George C. Wallace of Alabama.

Mr. Ford attracted moderately sized crowdsing his travels here. One election was his appearance yesterday at a tulip festival in Inland, Mich., where officials mated that the crowd was high as 250,000, although others thought that estimate high. In any case it one of the biggest audiences has seen so far in his campaign travels.

Today, after going to church in Grand Rapids, his hometown, Mr. Ford came here to Saginaw to make his speech of the day in the township's Bicentennial Park. The speech, although only 10 minutes long, was a comprehensive distillation of most of the slogans, catchwords, one-liners and other appeals he has been honing during his recent campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination.

These are some of the things he said:

"When I was sworn in, I said our long national nightmare was over. And it is."

"As I did not seek this office, neither did I shrink it."

Veto Power

"If it proves necessary, I will hold this nation on its course to full economic recovery by using my veto power again and again and again."

"I have followed a course that has led us to rising prosperity, renewed trust and lasting peace."

"My Administration has been as honest, as open and as candid as I can make it and so is my campaign for the high office I hold."

"I want to lead our country away from a wasteful preoccupation with what's wrong with America and get on with the job of making things right with America."

"A government big enough to give you everything you want is a government big enough to take from you everything you have."

His aides have been seeking to develop a basic 10-minute speech and today's address is likely to be its prototype.

No Dropout

However, if Mr. Ford loses on Tuesday, particularly if he loses badly, he may not be doing that much more active campaigning. None of his aides have suggested that he will drop out of the race if he loses here, but almost all of them have conceded that such a loss would have grave consequences for the rest of the campaign.

Mr. Ford has the support of most of the state's elected Republican officials and much of the press, including The Detroit News and The Detroit Free

Press, which endorsed him day. But it is expected that Reagan will get heavy crossover votes from Democrats in past years voted for George C. Wallace of Alabama.

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Today, after going to church in Grand Rapids, his hometown, Mr. Ford came here to Saginaw to make his speech of the day in the township's Bicentennial Park. The speech, although only 10 minutes long, was a comprehensive distillation of most of the slogans, catchwords, one-liners and other appeals he has been honing during his recent campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination.

These are some of the things he said:

"When I was sworn in, I said our long national nightmare was over. And it is."

"As I did not seek this office, neither did I shrink it."

Veto Power

"If it proves necessary, I will hold this nation on its course to full economic recovery by using my veto power again and again and again."

"I have followed a course that has led us to rising prosperity, renewed trust and lasting peace."

"My Administration has been as honest, as open and as candid as I can make it and so is my campaign for the high office I hold."

"I want to lead our country away from a wasteful preoccupation with what's wrong with America and get on with the job of making things right with America."

"A government big enough to give you everything you want is a government big enough to take from you everything you have."

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No Dropout

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مكتبات الأصيل

Ford Ends 3-Day 'Thumb' of Michigan, Fervor for the Primary Is Not Red Hot



Kulish, a farmer from Uby, Mich. Though he has reservations over "this Nixon pardon and stuff like that," he will vote for President Ford tomorrow.

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS
Special to The New York Times

UBLY, Mich., May 15—The Michigan Presidential primary—indeed, the whole world of politics—seems very far away here in the thumb section of President Ford's home state.

This is farming country, an off-the-track land of flat, buff-colored fields made fresh and bright at this time of year by lightly greening trees and alternating carpets of brilliant yellow dandelions. Lutting out of Michigan's eastern flank into Lake Huron, it gets its name because it is the "thumb" of the "mittens" formed by lower Michigan on the map.

And it is home to a classic variety of American voter: the conservative, but not radical, rural, small-town Midwestern Republican. It is a group that President Ford is counting on desperately in his drive to avoid embarrassment and possible defeat at the hands of Ronald Reagan in Tuesday's primary.

Mr. Ford cannot take these voters for granted, as he once might have. Although they are Michiganers, the President has never before sought their vote. His old Congressional district lies clear across the state.

Edward Kulish, 74 years old, is one of those voters. Yesterday he was encountered by visitors in a field by the side of Route 19, just south of Uby. He was opening bags of fertilizer and emptying them into a tractor-drawn corn planter.

Warm, caressing breezes pushed slightly threatening clouds across the sky, and Mr. Kulish was much more concerned about whether it would rain on his planting operation than about the political questions he was about to be asked.

That is the way it is around here. Hurt and confused by what some see as a betrayal at the hands of Richard M. Nixon, many of the Thumb's voters seem almost repelled by matters political.

"I used to be more excited [about politics]," Mr. Kulish said. "I think I had more faith in who I believed in. Today you get let down right and left, and you can't know what to think."

But he says he will vote on Tuesday, for President Ford.

"I've got reservations," he said, eyeing the sky, "but I'll

Conservatives Seem Unconcerned by Political Issues

still go along with him."

"What reservations?" "Oh, this Nixon pardon and stuff like that."

But Mr. Ford had done a good job, over-all?

"Yes, well, I guess you can't do everything right."

What about Ronald Reagan?

"Well, what have I got to go by, to form an opinion?"

Does the fact that Mr. Ford comes from Michigan mean anything?

"No, nothing at all."

Mr. Ford's support in these parts—and it appears to be considerable—seems to be mostly of the Kulish variety: barely warm, born almost out of inertia, reflecting the built-in advantage of incumbency in a traditionally Republican stronghold.

Almost everyone you ask expects Mr. Ford to do well in the Thumb. The common perception, not only here but in more urbane Republican enclaves such as some of Detroit's suburbs, seems to be, as one voter put it, that Mr. Ford "hasn't done anything great, but he hasn't messed up, either."

From the Republican Party establishment to an Uby High School social studies class, those who have made any serious attempt to gauge voter preference expect Mr. Ford to defeat Mr. Reagan handily here in Huron County, at the tip of the Thumb.

60 to 70% G.O.P.

Ed Moore, the county Republican chairman, expects that 60 to 70 percent of the vote cast on Tuesday will be in the Republican column, and that Mr. Ford will get 50 to 70 percent of the Republican vote. (The county party organization has backed neither candidate.)

Mr. Moore expects that Jimmy Carter, the former Governor of Georgia, and Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama will share the Democratic vote about equally.

Based on a countywide turnout of 5,000 votes in Tuesday's wide-open cross-over primary (roughly equal to the turnout in the 1972 primary), that would give President Ford between 35 and 50 percent of all votes cast in Huron County, Mr. Reagan 20 to 30 percent, and

Mr. Carter and Mr. Wallace 15 to 20 percent each.

Four years ago, Governor Wallace, at the high-water mark of his perennial drive for the Presidency, got 41 percent of the vote here. Many Republicans crossed party lines to vote for him, shattering a stranglehold that had enabled the Republicans always to carry Huron County by better than 2 to 1.

Weakening Hold

That stranglehold may be permanently weakened. More and more of the Thumb's voters, like Clarence Ventline, describe themselves as independents. Mr. Ventline, the general manager of a grain elevator in Kinde, north of here, says Mr. Ford "hasn't done the job," and is trying to decide whether to vote for Mr. Carter or Mr. Reagan.

The surge toward independence goes only so far, however. In the 1972 primary, for example, at the height of the Wallace tide, Richard Nixon polled 1,924 votes in Huron County—20 percent of the total cast—in an election in which he was essentially unopposed.

That probably represents the hard core of Republican loyalists. And among those loyalists, as well as others, to be Republican seems to be equated with voting for the party's leader.

So President Ford seems strong hereabout. Down in Argyle, south on Route 19, Gerald King says he will vote for Mr. Ford "because I think he's a man; he don't pull no punches."

In Bad Axe, the Huron County seat, a fertilizer salesman says that Mr. Ford "has done all right," that he likes the President's stance on "promising what you can deliver and delivering what you promise." He wishes Mr. Ford were a little more forceful in foreign affairs, and recognizes that Mr. Reagan appeals to that wish.

Just to him, Mr. Reagan is "just a movie star" who "can't do it" in foreign policy matters.

And in Pinnebog, Bob Heck, the owner of Heck's bar, used to hear lots of political talk from the farmers who stop in. But this election, he said, "there's nothing." There's talk about prices and inflation, yes. But not politics.

It's that kind of year in the Thumb.

THE FRESH AIR FUND
1877-1977

Finds It Hard, Even in Own State, Convey Vision That Inspires Voters

W. APPLE Jr.
The New York Times

Mich., May 16—A crowd had drifted to the Presidential Express here yesterday to witness his whistle-stop tour of southern Michigan, only a few hardy, rain-soaked remnants remained to see Mr. Ford, fighting for political survival in a few 20th-century towns where he was one of a single voter.

Deeply grateful, a lone figure, the mist at the roadside slipped station, "for that day."

It was almost invisible most of those who ngered turned to their cars. But the voice of Mr. Ford over their heads, the Presidential powerful public address: "Vote on Tuesday."

A poignant moment on Tuesday, a day on which President—the Richard M. Nixon of the most powerful "free world" required to his own party, state, not to turn in him.

Plain Truth
win in Michigan,"

think, the first with his square political campaign free from there are few President's inner most none outside he could go on public nomination to Ronald Reagan Michigan primary

almost plain his fellow Michigan "let me down," usual modesty of "my opinion and my proven id he earnestly le crowds, "I've y best President w to be."

plenty of hoopla including a jazz variety of Michi- fers, six pretty suits any straw porters and tech- zzen Secret Serv- I Dick Tuck, the anster—all pa- down the aisles.

versations among aying Mr. Ford they talked about an for a \$50,000 in the first 72 what Saul Freed- trol Free Press 0,000-pound gor- in Michigan (a e 800,000 voters Gov. George C. labama in 1972 for Mr. Reagan about the effect -top tour on the one.

it [the tour] will Mr. Ford told a he wandered ss cars, "I'll get ested, and that's out."

went out onto the old observa- end of the train se who pushed and hear him at Ford appeared in the difficulty ed him since he primaries to Mr. rmer California North Carolina go.

at he was pushed nsive by hostile t that he had to Mr. Reagan's e Panama Canal rparedness. He

never mentioned his opponent, nor did anyone else.

But American Presidents have always been expected to articulate some vision of the future, some goal shared with the electorate, even if that goal is imperfectly expressed, and perhaps dimly understood, by the electorate. Mr. Ford, in the view of many Republican politicians who have thought deeply about his problems, has found that hard to do, and he did not do it yesterday.

Here in Lansing, for example, he claimed credit for a restoration of faith in the Presidency, for progress on economic problems and for presiding over an end to Vietnam.

There was nothing, however, about what kind of society he hoped to build in the nation or the world—not even any slanting about a "new frontier" or a "generation at peace." Nothing to compare with Mr. Reagan's vision of a newly hard-nosed Administration in Washington, determined to defend American honor

abroad and the public purse at home.

It is that lack, a number of Republicans have begun to conclude, that has imperiled the President, far more than the shortcomings of his staff or his rival's television skills or election-law technicalities that permit crossover voting.

Most analysts expect him to win here. He lost only narrowly in neighboring Indiana, after all, and that is a more conservative state than this, with a similar crossover potential and without the incentive to support a native son. The unfortunably element in Mr. Ford's plummeting prestige in the aftermath of defeats in Indiana and three other states.

"I'm worried," said a prominent Michigan Republican, standing along the Grand Trunk tracks at Durand, "that he'll win by only a little here, and then have to fight so hard at the convention that the nomination won't be worth anything. What did the Greeks call it? A Pyrrhic victory?"

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Merit	king size	9 mg.	0.7 mg.*
Vantage	king size	11 mg.	0.7 mg.*
Multifilter	king size	13 mg.	0.8 mg.*
Winston Lights	king size	13 mg.	0.8 mg.*
Marlboro Lights	king size	13 mg.	0.8 mg.*
Raleigh Extra Mild	king size	14 mg.	0.9 mg.*
Viceroy Extra Mild	king size	14 mg.	0.9 mg.*
Parliament	king size box	14 mg.	0.8 mg.*
Doral	king size	15 mg.	1.0 mg.*
Parliament	king size	16 mg.	0.9 mg.*
Viceroy	king size	16 mg.	1.1 mg.*
Raleigh	king size	16 mg.	1.1 mg.*
Virginia Slims	100mm	16 mg.	1.0 mg.*
Parliament	100mm	17 mg.	1.0 mg.*
L&M	king size box	17 mg.	1.1 mg.*
Silva Thins	100mm	17 mg.	1.3 mg.*
Marlboro	king size box	17 mg.	1.0 mg.*
Raleigh	100mm	17 mg.	1.2 mg.*
Marlboro	100mm	17 mg.	1.1 mg.*
Benson & Hedges 100's	100mm	18 mg.	1.1 mg.*
Viceroy	100mm	18 mg.	1.2 mg.*
Marlboro	king size	18 mg.	1.1 mg.*
Lark	king size	18 mg.	1.2 mg.*
Camel Filters	king size	18 mg.	1.2 mg.*
Eve	100mm	18 mg.	1.2 mg.*
Winston	100mm	18 mg.	1.2 mg.*
Winston	king size box	18 mg.	1.2 mg.*
Chesterfield	king size	19 mg.	1.2 mg.*
Lark	100mm	19 mg.	1.2 mg.*
L&M	king size	19 mg.	1.2 mg.*
Tareyton	100mm	19 mg.	1.4 mg.*
Winston	king size	19 mg.	1.3 mg.*
L&M	100mm	19 mg.	1.3 mg.*
Pall Mall	100mm	19 mg.	1.4 mg.*
Tareyton	king size	21 mg.	1.4 mg.*

Source: FTC Report Apr. 1976
*By FTC Method

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Women From 30 States Carry E.R.A. Fight to Land of Lincoln

By WILLIAM E. FARRELL.
Special to The New York Times
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 16
—About 8,000 supporters of the equal rights amendment from 30 states—from Maine to California—convened in front of a statue of Abraham Lincoln here today and rallied for passage of a 24-word-long addition to the United States Constitution that one speaker called part of the "second American revolution."

The gathering was a good-natured assemblage of young and old, male and female, families with children and representatives of labor as well as the middle class. Its sponsors—a cross-section of women's rights supporters—said it had two purposes. The first purpose was to continue to try to focus national attention on the equal rights amendment. The second, and more immediate, purpose was to gather on the

steps of the State Capitol to pressure the Illinois State Senate to become the 35th state to ratify the amendment. Supporters contended that passage in Illinois could have a spillover effect on neighboring states like Indiana and Missouri, which have not yet acted on the amendment. A total of 38 states are needed before the E.R.A. can become the 27th amendment to the Constitution. Ratification has been stalled in the Illinois Senate for more than a year and supporters of the amendment need six more State Senate votes in the current session to assure passage.

The Illinois House ratified the amendment last year. The two-and-a-half-hour rally was peppered with crowd-pleasing speeches, exhortations, historical footnotes and telegraphed pledges

of support from a broad spectrum of politicians ranging from Presidential aspirants such as Gerald Ford, Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona and ex-Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia to Senators such as Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, and Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota.

A Plane Overhead

While the crowd was warmed up with tunes from the civil rights and antiwar movements of the 1960's—equipped with new lyrics germane to women's rights—a plane buzzed the Capitol building trailing a long streamer.

The streamer said: "Illinois women oppose E.R.A.—libbers go home." Its bee-like raspings as it circled the ornate domed Capitol building did little to interfere with the heavily amplified oratory

delivered in front of a contemplative statue of Lincoln that looked down on the speakers.

"I'm not a betting woman but I've got a \$20 bill here that says that the pilot of that plane ain't no woman," said Sheila Lukin, a teacher and union official, as the crowd roared.

The Lincoln figure was draped with a banner emblazoned with the simple words of the proposed constitutional amendment: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

The participants convened on a cool spring day in what is normally a sleepy Sunday in this state capital. One contingent of about 500 women had started out on Friday from New York,

Washington and other points east. They went by train to Chicago and then by bus to Springfield.

The train journey was, in part, a tribute to a cross-country rail caravan made by suffragists in 1917 when they were seeking the right to vote.

Sally Campbell, a member of the New York Library Guild, a branch of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, said: "The train ride was tremendous. We even had a children's car."

Pat Benjamin, who identified herself as "a housewife from Staten Island with two children," said that she and her friend, Susan Gorbaty, had "a great fantastic trip" with lots of camaraderie and singing.

The signs were prolific and varied, ranging from whimsical ("Lactators for E.R.A.") to militant ("A Middle Class Housewife is a Husband Away From Welfare").

Like the songs, the chants echoed the street protests of the 60's. "What do we want? Equal rights. When do we want them? Now," went one. "Hey, hey, what if you say, Ratify the E.R.A.," went another.

The march started out along the city's nearly deserted downtown—passing by a house that was Lincoln's home when he lived in Springfield, and proceeded to the brilliant greenway that carpets the exterior of the Capitol building.

Varied Participants

The participants were also varied. There were contingents representing lesbian groups, housewives, church groups, labor unions, the Socialist Workers Party, Democratic and Republican speakers were heard.

The nationwide turnout, said Mary Jean Collins, chairman of the National Rally for Equal Rights, was "a sign we can tolerate the pain of inequality no longer—no



Supporters of equal rights bill gather at Capitol building in Springfield.

state has the E.R.A. until America has the E.R.A."

"During our Bicentennial year when we are celebrating history, you are making history," said Gov. Daniel Walker, a Democrat.

Karen DeCrow, president of the National Organization for Women, told the cheering throng: "We must hold men responsible in the caucuses, in the committees, in the bathrooms, in the barrooms."

Dr. Armita Boswell, founder of the League of Black

Women, alluded to criticisms that amendment supporters were heavily white and middle class.

"I can't stop fighting for freedom," she said. "I'm doing my thing as a female."

Sister Marilyn Uline of the National Coalition of American Nuns said: "I often wonder what would be the present state of Christendom if Mary Magdalene was the first Pope."

"It's always good to hear from a sister who's a Sister," said Mary Jean Collins.

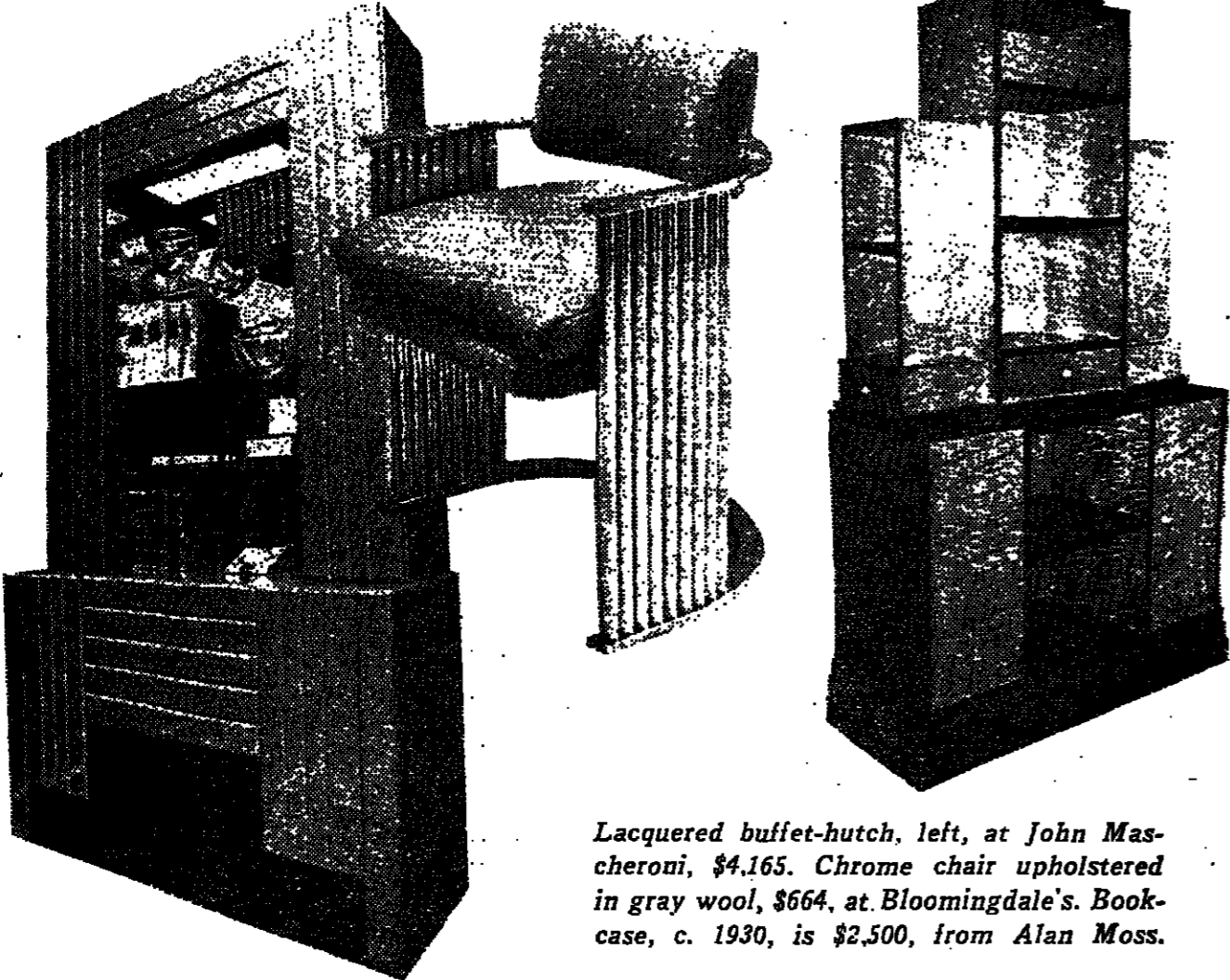
A special show of was reserved for Dan, one of the ear in the women's

who had just made her hometown, of

"E.R.A. playmate" said in her rasp voice. "There's spread that home want E.R.A. I hope, want E.R.A. I hope, will make history."

"We have lived American revolution said, "and our v said a very yes to

Simplified Art Deco



Lacquered buffet-hutch, left, at John Mascheroni, \$4,165. Chrome chair upholstered in gray wool, \$664, at Bloomingdale's. Bookcase, c. 1930, is \$2,500, from Alan Moss.

By LISA HAMMILL

It remains to be seen whether the current revival of Art Deco furniture styles is just a temporary touch of nostalgia, or a salute to the permanent validity of those styles.

In any case, they're with us again.

Today, you can walk into a number of department stores or decorator showrooms and see something that, even in a pared-down version, immediately reminds you of Radio City Music Hall. Or, if the style has captured you and you want the real thing, you can go to one of the increasing number of period Art Deco dealers or shops.

What you'll be seeing in the stores, however, are largely adaptations of the American version of that period.

Europe, since before World War I, had been in a ferment of experimental activity in the decorative and applied arts. But in this country all that time, we were clinging to reproductions of other centuries.

By the 20's, however, American urban architecture and industrial design were making great leaps forward. We were building taller and taller skyscrapers, and the automobile had already become the great American necessity. We had fallen in love with speed, with soaring spatial compression, and with the machine.

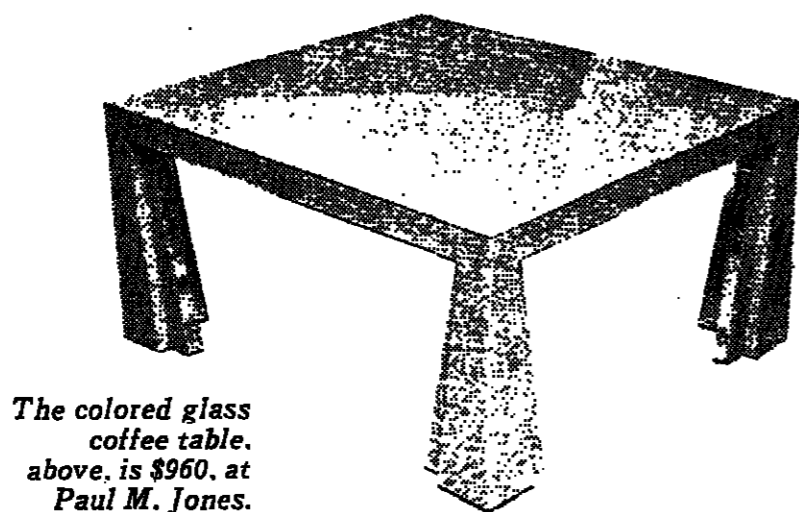
But it wasn't until almost 1930 that we got around to noticing modern design for the home, prodded by some museums and department-store exhibitions, a few effective designer-proselytizers and ultimately, by the movies. And by then, we were ready to design in our own idiom.

And how did we design our own Art Deco furniture? For one thing, it was beautifully engineered. Even in mass-produced pieces, the quality was often notable.

There was an imaginative use of old materials—exotically grained wood veneers, lacquer finishes, mirror-covered furniture—and experimentation with such new materials as bakelite, plastics and chromed metal.

As to design itself, it was clear we were enchanted with geometric form.

Our fascination with speed and streamlining was reflected in emphatic horizontal lines; our interest in our tall buildings was echoed in strong vertical lines. Bookcases, bar cabinets, chests jutted up and out at sharp angles.



The colored glass coffee table, above, is \$960, at Paul M. Jones.



White lacquer ziggurat-shape console table costs \$495, at Bloomingdale's.

But we were also concerned with spatial rhythms and harmony. Corners were rounded, or entire pieces were a curving flow. Asymmetry was one of the most notable features of the period, but it was an asymmetry that subtly balanced itself out in line and counterline.

There was also great interest in the play of light and shadow, in the relation of form and function, in the paring away of unnecessary detail. It was furniture that, in comparison to older designs, was austere—and yet exuberant.

What is the difference between the actual pieces of the period and today's adaptations? Simplification.

Asymmetry is suggested rather than emphatic. The roundedness may now be just one continuous curving line. Woods are more in today's taste, and new synthetic materials are being used.

But one can still find contemporary adaptations covered in mirror or painted with a peach color or flamboyant with zig-zags and zags.

You can find groups or individual pieces of modern Art Deco at Bloomingdale's, Aluman's and Lord & Taylor.

Among the decorator showrooms that offer individual signs offers a sizable selection in mirror finishes. All of these showrooms are in the Decoration and Design building at 979 Third Avenue (near 59th Street), except Karl Springer, which is at 306 East 61st Street. You need a decorator or architect to visit them.

Among the shops carrying period Art Deco furniture, both American and European, are the following: Art Deco, 972 Second Avenue (near 51st Street); Bolero, 204 East 31st Street; Deco Boutique, 149 East 60th Street; Carol Ferranti, 888 Madison Avenue (72d Street); Galeria, 201 East 31st Street; Galerie Gerard, 49 East 10th Street; Jola, 1142 Second Avenue (60th Street); Alan Moss, 20 East 17th Street (you have to call first for an appointment); Lillian Nassau, 220 East 57th Street; Primavera, 808 Madison Avenue (68th Street).

The pieces at these places are of varying quality, and some dealers are better able to identify or document the furniture than others.

In any case, whether you're going to buy an adaptation or a piece from the period, you may be surprised at how modern many of these works look.

adaptations of Art Deco are John Mascheroni, Paul M. Jones, Cy Mann, Louis Maslow and Karl Springer. Designs in Metal has a large group of metal Art Deco pieces and Tomorrow De-

DE GUSTIBUS

Whence the Reuben? Omaha, It Seem

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

In a recent column, we spoke with some rapture of the Reuben sandwich, that grilled, multicolored modern classic made with dark bread, corned beef, sauerkraut and cheese. We stated wistfully we would be pleased to learn the origin of the dish.

That wish provided us with an abundance of letters, most of them pinpointing 1956 as the year the sandwich gained national prominence. We have traced the history to the sponsors of the National Sandwich Contest held in that year. The following treatise, from the National Kraut Packers Association, explains all and includes the original winning recipe for the sandwich:

"The Reuben sandwich, submitted by a waitress, Fern Snider of Omaha, took first place honors in the 1956 National Sandwich Contest. Since that year, the sandwich has steadily grown to its now acclaimed popularity. Today practically every restaurant, club and diner in the country features a version of the Reuben."

"The idea originated from one of Miss Snider's employers, the Schimmel family, who has operated the Blackstone Hotel in Omaha for years. During 1920-1935, Bernard Schimmel's father belonged to a weekly poker group. Fixing their own sandwiches became the most enjoyed weekly 'feast' on these poker nights. One player, a wholesale grocer named Reuben Kay, devised the combination of kraut, corned beef and Swiss on rye. Thus, in honor of its 'founder,' the Reuben was named."

"Bernard Schimmel, a retired European-trained chef, says the secret of the Reuben is in its bread. It should be fresh, pumpernickel, preferably the sourdough kind. The sauerkraut should be crisp, chilled and well drained. At the Blackstone, he explains, only the best ingredients are selected—that is, rich homemade Russian dressing, Emmentaler Swiss cheese, and kosher-styled corned beef that has been trimmed well and sliced very thin.

Assembling the Reuben is an 'art' too. Schimmel puts corned beef on one slice of pumpernickel, Swiss cheese on the other. Next, he tops one side of the sandwich with a thick layer of kraut mixed with dressing. Then he either butters and quickly grills it or serves it cold without the butter. If grilled, he believes the sandwich should be hot on the outside, cold on the inside. The perfect garnishes are chilled, half-cured dill pickles."

REUBEN SANDWICH
2 1/2 cups drained sauerkraut
1/4 cup chopped sweet onion
3 tablespoons chopped parsley
Creamy Russian dressing
16 slices rye bread
3/4 pound sliced corned beef
3/4 pound sliced Swiss cheese
Butter or margarine, softened.

1. Combine the sauerkraut, onion and parsley. Toss until well mixed.

2. Spread Russian dressing on each slice of bread. Top eight slices of bread with corned beef, cheese and sauerkraut. Top with remaining bread.

3. Lightly butter both sides of the sandwiches. Grill slowly until cheese melts and bread browns.

Yield: Eight sandwiches.
Note: To make creamy Russian dressing, blend half a cup of mayonnaise with a quarter of a cup of chili sauce.

Although we are persuaded that the above is the true origin of the Reuben sandwich that we have indulged in on many occasions and the sandwich we had in mind when we pondered its origins, we also received a letter from Patricia R. Taylor of Manhattan, who says that her father, the late Arnold Reuben, was the originator of all Reuben sandwiches. Arnold Reuben was, of course, the proprietor for

many years of the now-defunct and well-remembered Reuben restaurant on 59th Street.

We feel obliged in all fairness to reprint portions of Mrs. Taylor's letter:

"I am prompted to write concerning your search for the original Reuben sandwich. Your search is over: Here I am, the daughter of the horse's mouth."

"My father . . . for over 40 odd years made his restaurant an institution in New York. To quote Damon Runyon, 'Reuben has always been famous for his sandwiches, which are regular productions, not just slabs of bread with things between them. For years it has been Arnold's custom to apply to these masterpieces of the sandwich architect's skill the names of persons of more or less notoriety in our fair city.'"

"I would like to share with you the story of the first Reuben's Special and what went into it. 'Make Me a Sandwich' 'The year was 1914. Late one evening a leading lady of

Charlie Chaplin the restaurant hen, make me a sandwich so hungry I can brick."

"He took a k bread, cut two slabs and stacked with sliced bahn ham, sliced, roasted imported Swiss topped it off with and lots of Reub Russian dressing; and slice of bread cut bread made wiches a sandw half.)"

"He served it who said, 'Ges, R is the best sandwich. You ought to Annette Seelos's which he replied, 'I'll call it Special.'"

Let us compromise that Arnold Re sandwich genius, forerunner of what served coast to a Reuben sandwich coincidence for the wholesale Omaha.



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Doctor Weds Lisa Sokoloff
 Lisa Beth Sokoloff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Sokoloff of Hewlett Neck, L.I., and Dr. Mark L. Steinberg, on of Dr. and Mrs. Abraam Steinberg of Pittsburgh, were married yesterday afternoon.
 The ceremony was performed by Cantor David Benedict at the Sokoloff home.
 The bride graduated from the Shipley School in Baya Mawr, Pa., and the University of Pennsylvania. She is an editorial assistant at J.B. Lippincott Company. Her mother is chairman of the Young Artists Competition of Long Island and her father is a real-estate developer on Long Island.
 Dr. Steinberg who recently

Wendy S. Wolk Is Married to Harvey James Berger
 Wendy S. Wolk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene U. Wolk of Orange, Conn., was married yesterday afternoon to Harvey James Berger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Berger of New York. Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg performed the ceremony at Temple Mishkan Israel in Hamden, Conn.
 The bride, a 1975 cum laude graduate of Union College, studied during her junior year at the University of Rennes, France. She expects to receive a master's degree from Columbia University next month.
 Her father, before his retirement, was marketing director of Hill Inc., Stamford manufacturer of power-actuated tools and fasteners.
 Mr. Berger, an alumnus of the Hotchkiss School, graduated in 1972 from Colgate University, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.
 Her father, before his retirement, was marketing director of Hill Inc., Stamford manufacturer of power-actuated tools and fasteners.
 Mr. Berger, an alumnus of the Hotchkiss School, graduated in 1972 from Colgate University, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Mrs. Bretherton Bride of Herbert Machol
 Myralee Shiff Bretherton of Syosset, L.I., widow of Norman Bretherton, and Herbert M. Machol of Brookville, L.I., were married yesterday in Marblehead, Mass. Rabbi Robert Shapiro of Temple Emanu-El performed the ceremony in his study.
 The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Herman Shiff of Marblehead. She graduated from C.W. Post College and formerly taught at the Pierce

Andrew Bronfman Weds Jane Kaften
 Jane Lee Kaften, daughter of Mrs. Nelson Broms of Stamford, Conn., and Douglas Kaften of New York, was married yesterday morning to Andrew Bronfman of North Bergen, N.J. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Samuel M. Silver in Temple Sinai in Stamford.
 The bridegroom is a son of Nathan Bronfman of North Bergen, N.J., a pharmacist, and the late Mrs. Bronfman.
 Mrs. Bronfman, a library assistant at the Arlington (Va.) County Library, is an alumna of the American University in Washington. Mr. Bronfman graduated from Georgetown University. He plans to attend law school in the fall.

anne Ducharme, Student, Is Married
 Anne Ducharme and Mark Schwartz, both of Manhattan, were married yesterday afternoon at the Center for the United Nations. The Rev. Joseph ...
 Her father retired from the International Business Machines Corporation, where he was editor of the IBM Research News.
 Mr. Schwartz, a group supervisor with Harsh-Rotman & Druck Inc., a public relations concern, graduated from Boston University and received an M.A. from New York University.
 His father is in the retail shoe business in New Haven and his mother teaches in the New Haven Head Start program.

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Tampa/St. Pete	190	152
West Palm Beach	198	158
Sarasota/Bradenton	200	160
Fort Myers	204	163
Daytona Beach	178	142

Roundtrip from New York to:	Regular Nightcoach Fare	National Birthday Nightcoach Fare Thru Dec. 18, 1976
Miami	\$164	\$154
Ft. Lauderdale	164	154
West Palm Beach	158	149

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Bridge: Sweden Replaces Britain As Leader in Monte Carlo

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

Special to The New York Times

MONTE CARLO, Monaco, May 16 — The United States made no gain in play at the World Team Olympiad here today, but Sweden overtook Britain at the head of the standings. The Americans won two matches narrowly, 14-6 against Jamaica and 12-8 against Australia, but then suffered an unexpected disaster, losing 0-20 to South Africa.

However, most of the other teams had their problems. The British, who were unbeaten for four days, lost matches to Indonesia, Canada and Yugoslavia. The brilliant young Swedish team won 39 points of a possible 40 in its first two matches, but was then blitzed by Ireland.

It was a successful day, however, for the Italians, the defending champions, who scored 57 points of a possible 60 and seem poised to move into the lead.

United States 10th
The leaders after the 26th of the 45 rounds were: Sweden, 388; Italy, 387; Britain, 382; Poland, 364; Brazil, 355; France, 350. The United States is 10th with 324 points.

In the women's championship the United States started the day in second place but dropped to third by losing, 6-14, to Spain.

The standings after 12 rounds were: Italy, 181; Britain, 166; United States and Canada, 157 each; Denmark, 148; France, 147.

A deal from the American matches against Jamaica today provided a textbook example of cross-ruffing technique. Erik Paulsen of Los Angeles, sitting South, showed his hearts and diamonds in turn when East opened with a natural bid of two clubs. He reached a sound contract of five diamonds and received a club lead and continuation.

He now began the cross-ruff, knowing that he wanted to ruff three hearts in the dummy. After the heart ace and a ruff, he discarded a heart on the spade ace.

He then ruffed a spade and ruffed another heart with the diamond ace, the key play. A ruff with the jack would have allowed East to overruff and play a trump to defeat the contract since South would have been left with a heart loser.

Paulsen then ruffed a spade with the diamond king, guarding against an unlikely overruff on his left, and ruffed his last heart with the diamond jack. The defenders were welcome to take the diamond queen whenever they pleased, but the contract was safe.

This effort did not produce any profit for the Americans, however. In the replay, Jamaica reached five diamonds and Bill Eisenberg, the American West, led a trump.

This was the right idea, aimed at stopping the cross-ruff, but South was safely home with six trump tricks in his hand, two ruffs, and three winners in the side suits.

Today's Hand

NORTH			
♠	A86543		
♥	5		
♦	AJ10		
♣	1074		
WEST			
♠	K1072		
♥	K9864		
♦	42		
♣	52		
EAST (D)			
♠	QJ9		
♥	J10		
♦	Q3		
♣	AQJ988		
SOUTH			
♠	AQ732		
♥	K98765		
♦	K3		

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
2♣	2♥	Pass	2♠
Pass	3♦	Pass	4♦
Pass	5♦	Pass	Pass

West led the club five.

A Listing of Recently Published Books

GENERAL
Cuba Today, by Lee Chadwick (Lawrence Hill, Westport, Conn., \$7.95).
Economic Growth and Neighborhood Discontent: System Bias in the Urban Renewal Program of Atlanta, by Clarence N. Stone (University of North Carolina Press, \$13.95).
Journal of a Fast, by Frederick W. Smith (Schocken Books, \$7.95). A regimen to spiritual awareness.
Mar and Water: A History of Hydro-Technology, by Norman Smith (Scribners, \$12.95).
Monks, by Max Frisch, translated by Geoffrey Skelton (Folio & Kurt Wolff Books, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, \$7.95). On the relationship between love and friendship.
Switzerland Solved, by Martin F. Schwartz (Lippincott, \$7.95). The

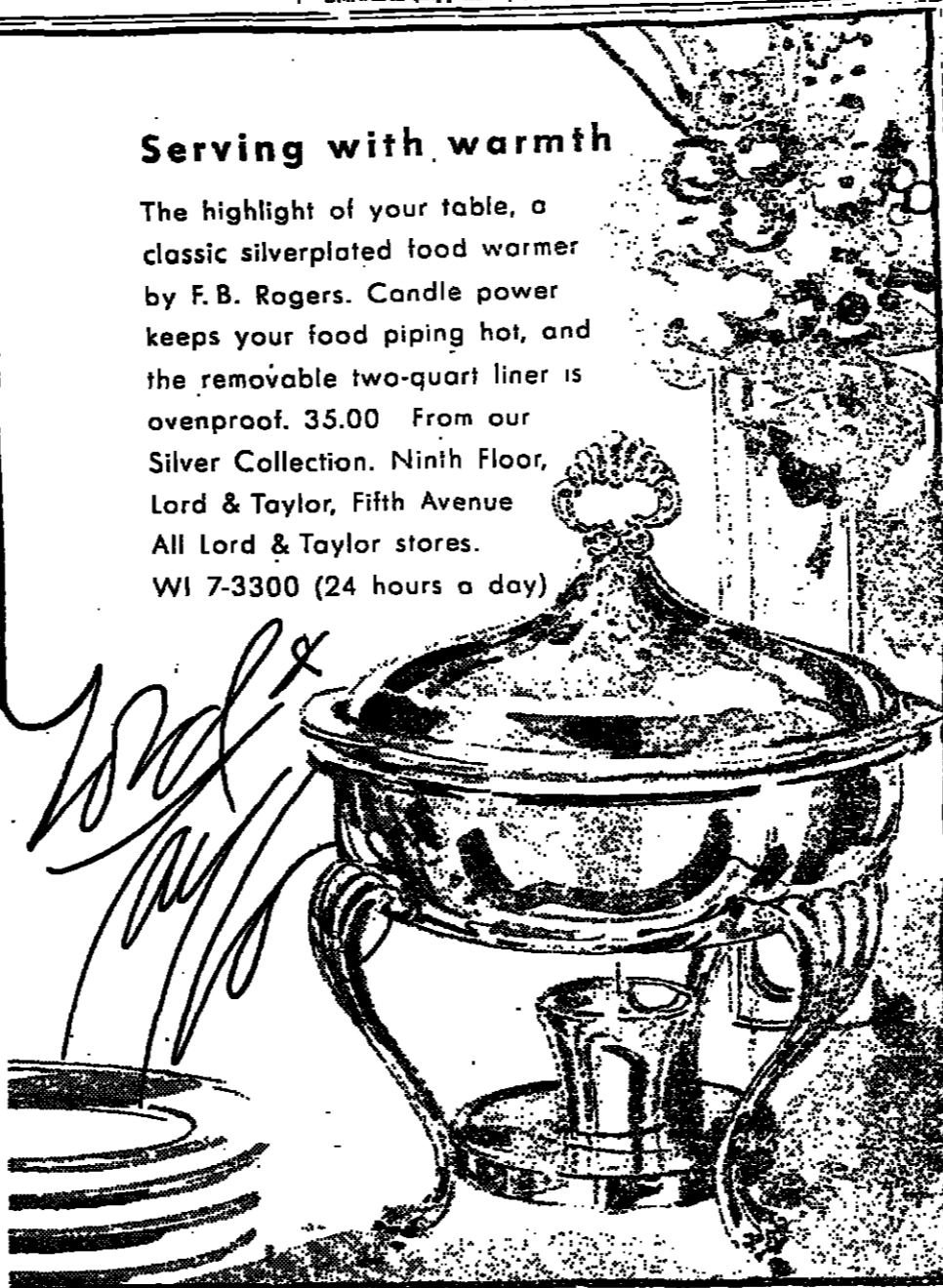
Barlow Comes to Judgement, by therapist's theory and some of his successes.
The Brothers Reuther and the Story of the U.A.W.: A Memoir, by Victor G. Reuther (Houghton Mifflin, \$16.95).
The Minutemen and Their World, by Robert A. Gross (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$5.95; paperback, \$3.95). A book in the "American Century Series."
The Next 200 Years: A Scenario for America and the World, by Herman Kahn, William Brown, and Leon Martel, assisted by the staff of the Hudson Institute, (Doubleday, \$9.95).
The Poetry of the Thirties, by A. T. Pole (St. Martin's Press, \$13).
Critical Survey of British Poets: Understanding the Economy—For People Who Can't Stand Economics, by Alfred L. Malgrave Jr. (Dodd, Mead, \$8.95).

FICTION
Elwyn Jones (St. Martin's Press, \$7.95). Detective story.
The Catfield Deception, by Spiro T. Agnew (Playboy Press, \$5.95). Political intrigue involving the Vice President of the United States.
The Immortals, by Nancy Frazer (St. Martin's Press, \$10.95). The life of a man who defied the Middle East oil industry.
The Return of A. J. Raffles: An Edwardian Comedy in Three Acts, by Graham Greene (Simon & Schuster, \$5.95).
The West End Horror: A Posthumous Memoir of John H. Watson, M.D., edited by Nicholas Meyer (Dutton, \$7.95). Holmes on the trail of a murderer.
Water's Tales 21, edited by A. D. Maclellan (St. Martin's Press, \$8.95). Ten short stories.

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Methodists in Britain Urge Strict Rules on Exorcising

LONDON, May 16 (Reuters)—Stringent guidelines for ministers exorcising evil spirits are recommended in a Methodist church study published here.

A report prepared for the Methodist conference next month says that ministers should not rush into exorcisms when the "possessed" person is in a highly excited state.

It also says that doctors, psychiatrists and social workers and other ministers should be kept informed throughout the treatment.

All British churches examined the exorcism service after a man who had become fascinated by exorcism killed his wife, believing she was possessed by evil spirits. The man is now in a prison mental hospital.

Last week the Church of Scotland came out against exorcism.

Tally on Soviet Emigration Shows Drop of 3,600 in '75

GENEVA, May 16 (Reuters)—About 3,600 fewer people were allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union last year than in 1974, according to the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration.

A spokesman for the Geneva-based organization said Soviet authorities gave 13,233 people permission to emigrate, about 8,400 of them to Israel, compared with a total of around 16,900 in 1974.

After a two-day executive meeting here, the committee said it would become active in steps to ease restrictions on European migration to enable families to reunite.

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11:20 a.m. (L)	12:31 p.m.	8:10 p.m. (N)†	9:19 p.m.
11:30 a.m. (N)	12:36 p.m.	8:50 p.m. (L)†	9:59 p.m.

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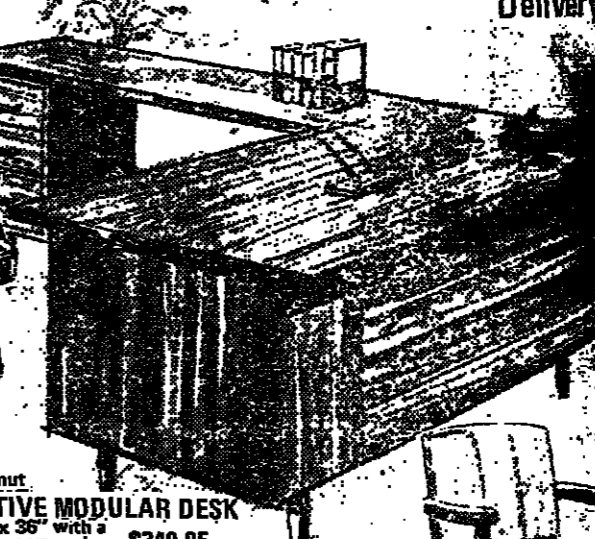
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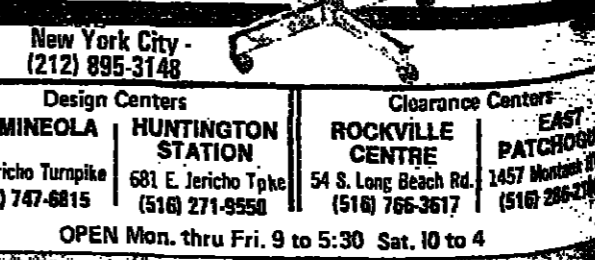
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Evasion in Albany...

As the State Legislature rushes toward hoped-for adjournment at the end of this month, there are growing signs that the lawmakers—and the Carey Administration—are determined to sidestep two of the most critical issues facing the current session, issues that vitally affect the future of New York City and communities throughout the state, both of which were referred to in the Senate Banking Committee's report released yesterday. They are public employee pensions and rent control.

The Kinzel and Shinn commissions—one statewide, the other local—have proposed sweeping reforms to put a lid on soaring public pension costs that have doubled over the last five years to a staggering total of \$3.5 billion for state and local government. Although Governor Carey has spoken favorably of proposals put forward by the state commission, headed by Otto Kinzel, neither he nor the legislative leadership has made any effort to push a reform measure that is now bottled up in committees.

Unless the Governor and the leadership act quickly, the taxpayers of New York could be stuck with added pension burdens to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars, sums that could drive some fiscally stricken communities—including this city—into bankruptcy.

Mr. Carey has also expressed concern about the city's chaotic rent control system. "The state is subsidizing a system that doesn't work," he told the Regional Plan Association last fall. "Abandonment and tax shortfalls are the results. So reform of New York City rent control is a high priority for the State Legislature... I'm committed to change."

That commitment has not been evident around the Legislature, where present indications point toward no major revamping of the rent laws this year. The most trumpeted rent legislation in town is a pro-tenant proposal sponsored by Assembly Majority Leader Albert Blumenthal and Senator Roy Goodman. The Blumenthal-Goodman bill would create a state commission to administer a statewide system of rigid controls, even more restrictive than those that are already throttling the city's housing market.

But what is desperately needed here is a program that will provide state supervision of an orderly march toward deregulation, with protection for low-income tenants through some form of rent subsidy.

Pension and rent control reform are difficult issues for politicians to confront, especially in an election year. But this is not an ordinary election year. New York State and City and other localities remain on the brink of bankruptcy despite heroic efforts to restore them to solvency. Those efforts will have been in vain unless the Governor and the Legislature have the courage to begin now to correct such fundamental problems as runaway pension costs and corrosive rent controls.

...and an Eclipse?

Threats of a gubernatorial veto have cast a shadow over hopes in Albany for a new "sunshine-law" which would require government meetings, at all levels, to be open to the public unless the unit that is meeting votes to conduct an executive session for limited, specified purposes.

New York is one of only two states—Rhode Island is the other—that have not yet moved to require that the public's business be conducted in public. Prodded by civic groups, state legislative leaders have introduced an open-meetings bill which would give New Yorkers this elementary safeguard for good government. Since the bill has been endorsed by overwhelming bipartisan majorities in both houses, it should have clear sailing through the Legislature, providing the leaders stand by their commitments.

This is not a perfect bill. There are potential weaknesses, especially in the key enforcement provisions, and omissions—party caucuses are excluded, for example—which may well have to be corrected after the law is tested in practice. But such flaws are no excuse for a veto of this long-sought reform—especially by a governor who campaigned on a platform of open government.

Governor Carey is said to be concerned about the impact of the new law on the Emergency Financial Control Board for New York City, which he heads. In fact, the secrecy with which that all-powerful new board has reached decisions vitally affecting this city's future is an example of the need for an effective law to let the people know more about the way power is exercised in their name.

Beyond the Accusations

Regardless of the outcome of the charges brought against Justice Irving H. Saypol of the State Supreme Court and Manhattan Surrogate S. Samuel DiFalco, both jurists have properly followed tradition and asked to be relieved of any new cases. The seriousness of the accusations would suggest that they step down from the bench entirely at this time. Continuity of faith in the judicial system is far more important than the inconvenience caused by assigning new judges to their pending cases.

By standing aside, Justice Saypol and Surrogate DiFalco will be able to devote their full attention to defending themselves against various charges of bribery, perjury, conspiracy and official misconduct growing out of the investigation by the special state prosecutor, Maurice H. Nadjar.

The known facts incidental to the charges require new scrutiny by administrative officials of the judicial system. For instance, the process—entirely legal—under which Justice Saypol is serving beyond his retirement age of 70 can involve favoritism of one judge over another, with all the temptations for wrongdoing that that implies. Surrogate DiFalco—and other surrogates in the city—control a great deal of patronage that is politically oriented. Should not a more open and less costly method

be devised for the lucrative guardianships and other political plums assigned by the bench?

Apart from the determination of individual guilt or innocence in these cases, they raise the opportunity for ranking court officials, the Legislature and the public to review some of the obvious existing roadblocks to the faithful administration of justice.

An Anti-Busing Brief?

Solicitor General Robert Bork is reportedly urging the Justice Department to file a friend of the court brief asking the Supreme Court: (1) to overturn the Federal District Court's order in the Boston school desegregation case; and (2) to reconsider its ruling in the 1971 North Carolina case approving transportation (busing) as a remedy for unconstitutional discrimination against black schoolchildren. The recommendation is reckless, foolish and destructive.

By way of background, it should be remembered that after an extensive trial, Federal District Judge W. Arthur Garrity found that the Boston School Committee had discriminated deliberately and in violation of the Constitution against Boston's black schoolchildren over a long period of time. Consequently, prior to the opening of school in the fall of 1974, he ordered a limited integration plan including some busing. His order was upheld in the First Circuit Court of Appeals. The school year was marked by violent resistance to the order by white children and their parents.

During that year (1974-75) the school administration, at Judge Garrity's insistence, drew up a more comprehensive integration plan involving additional transportation. Once again the judge's order was upheld by the appeals court and once again there has been violent resistance to the decree. It is that second order that is now before the Supreme Court in four separate appeals. The Justice Department is considering lending support to one of them.

The Solicitor General no doubt honestly believes that he has found a legal flaw in Chief Justice Burger's opinion for a unanimous Court in the Charlotte busing case and that his amicus brief would simply constitute an effort to tidy up the constitutional law. In fact, he could hardly send as many destructive messages or do more harm to the fabric of law if he attacked the marble walls of the Supreme Court with spray paint and a crowbar.

The first message—even worse than that issued by President Ford in 1974 when he "respectfully disagreed" with Judge Garrity's original order—would be to encourage resistance to the orders of the Federal courts. The signal would simply read that if one disagrees loudly enough, throws enough bricks, breaks enough windows and injures enough people, the Justice Department ultimately will back down and ask the courts to bend the law to accommodate violent resistance to it.

A similarly destructive message would spread throughout the Federal court system, where such judicial heroes as Frank Johnson of Alabama, J. Skelly Wright of Louisiana, James B. McMillan of North Carolina, Judge Garrity himself and a host of others withstood the most intense hostility in their home communities in order to vindicate the rule of law. With very few exceptions, they have been supported in their lonely courage by all the effort and skill the Department of Justice could marshal. Such men will now be put on notice that they indulge in honor at their peril.

Black Americans will be put on notice that the Department of Justice, after reviewing the experience with *Brown v. Board of Education*, has concluded that there are no remedies for their rights and that the last 22 years have been nothing more than a cruel hoax.

Finally, the filing of an anti-busing brief this week would—however unjustly—be interpreted as a political move connected with the current primary campaign in the Republican Party. From every possible point of view, it would be an act of monumental folly for the United States Department of Justice to proceed in this way against the law and the Constitution.

Mr. Grimond's Task

It is an unusual politician who has enough perspective on himself to decline the almost unanimous demand by his party that he resume its leadership. But when the call from Britain's hard-pressed Liberals came to him last week, Jo Grimond accepted only on a caretaker basis—to enable the country's third party to recover from the abrupt departure of Jeremy Thorpe.

Mr. Grimond had bowed out gracefully in 1967 after making a considerable impact in his ten years as Liberal leader but failing to achieve his goal of a major election breakthrough for the once-mighty party of Gladstone, Asquith and Lloyd George. It was under Mr. Thorpe that the Liberals came closest to that will-o'-the-wisp, polling six million votes—nearly one in every five—but still winning only fourteen seats in a House of Commons of 630. With a major Liberal comeback most unlikely, can it make any difference—in Britain or elsewhere—who heads the party or even whether it survives? The record of the last twenty years indicates that the Liberals have served Britain well, ready to get out in front for overdue policies and reforms later adopted by either or both of the bigger parties.

British membership in the European Community owes much to the dogged early advocacy of the Liberals against heavy Tory and Labor opposition. Both big parties adopted Liberal ideas for industrial decentralization, for regional development and devolution. Both finally agreed to set up specialist committees of the House of Commons as an additional check on executive power, patterned at Liberal insistence on American congressional committees.

Jo Grimond's job now will be only that of restoring unity and confidence to a party shaken by Mr. Thorpe's resignation in the face of homosexual allegations. But merely to cite the record of the party is to indicate how important Mr. Grimond's task—and the survival of the Liberals—could be for the political health of Great Britain.

Letters to the Editor

Flood Insurance: A Two-Pronged Program

To the Editor:
Your April 27 editorial "Needless Flood Victims" shows proper concern for the victims of flood but apparently misconceives the current national policy upon which the National Flood Insurance Program (N.F.I.P.) is based.

What you call for, namely that the Government not go on paying out money to help people "resettle exactly where they were... after each disaster" and otherwise more properly utilize the flood plains of the country, is really what the National Flood Insurance Program is all about.

Over six million structures in this country, worth an estimated \$150 billion, now occupy the flood plains with a risk of flooding of at least 1 percent per year (or more than one chance in four during a 30-year mortgage life). No wonder we now spend, as a nation, more than \$1 billion a year on flood-related disaster relief, and the losses are mounting. People have been lulled into a false sense of security as respects building in flood plains partly because the Federal Government has spent almost \$10 billion since 1936 on dams and other structural works which, as you properly point out, often merely move the flood peril to another place. One could question whether many structural works have not only wasted taxpayer dollars but multiplied individual agony.

The N.F.I.P. is a different approach. It is based upon a dual principle—to make flood insurance available to ex-

isting homeowners at Federally subsidized rates in return for the community's enactment of local flood plain management criteria which meet or exceed Federal standards to reduce the need for and dependence upon massive flood disaster relief appropriations in the future.

The program is working. When Eloise struck the same areas that were devastated by Agnes, over 20 percent of the insurable damage was covered by flood insurance and the vast majority of communities were taking steps to see that future construction is more wisely located and constructed. In Minot, the focus of your editorial, almost 80 percent of the evacuated structures were covered by flood insurance since initial flood plain management measures are being enforced in that community.

Sound flood plain management is the key to the program's mission. We estimate that by the year 2000 damage from flooding will be \$2 billion less in this country, because of the program's flood plain management measures, than it would have been without such measures. Of far greater importance, loss of life and individual suffering will be greatly reduced.

These are the sorts of approaches that you call for in your editorial. These are approaches that are the essence of the National Flood Insurance Program. J. ROBERT HUNTER, Acting Federal Insurance Administrator, Washington, April 28, 1976

The City and Its A Possible Option

To the Editor:
Your May 7 editorial "Bankruptcy Option" suggests a solution that seems to be a possible option for New York City. Under the State Bankruptcy Law, the amount for debt service "debt" raised by real estate is not to be raised except to service on "funded debt."

In the first place, there is no concept as "funded debt" in the Constitution. There is no provision in Section 10 of the Constitution, as well as in the General Municipal Law, which limits New York City's estate taxes to an amount less than 2½ percent of the valuation of taxable real estate in addition to providing for the principal of the bonds of New York City. No distinction is made between the bonds of New York City and the bonds of other municipalities. If you to its bonds, then subject to payment of principal interest on its short-term bonds, available only for a limited period of time.

While this is not the such a legal issue, it is at least inequitable, and it is not constitutional, to continue to pay principal of city bonds due while making the term notes subject to a low interest rate of 8 percent.

Contrary to what you city were to seek in your editorial, and I doubt that the real estate taxes would be reduced to the extent you suggested. What is that an equitable basis would be brought about (which could only be brought about by bankruptcy), all other agreements would be necessary, disapproved. MALCOLM SCARSDALE, N. Y.

findings of less exalted bodies be given the same privilege? The influence on the judge's decision would have similar value to a "recommendation of mercy." Each juror could take greater pride in the responsibility assigned to him, and a much larger scope of thinking would offer a guard against injustice. Guy Bolton, Remsenburg, L. I., May 6, 1976

Support for Reagan

To the Editor:
Ronald Reagan's foreign policy views have struck a responsive chord in many Americans. There appears to be a growing understanding of the political reality that the United States and its Western allies are in retreat and decline and that, unless this trend can be halted, the ultimate result will most assuredly be the tragic loss of human freedom wherever it exists.

The United States' military power has clearly declined vis-à-vis our chief adversary, the Soviet Union, but as important is the paralysis of will that grips the West and its leadership in confronting the Communist challenge throughout the world.

Those who proclaim that the U. S. must compromise or retreat every time it is challenged, rather than risk a confrontation by standing firm, are unintentionally responsible for our weakened world position.

The harsh fact is, to preserve our freedom we must be willing to stand fast against all aggression and encroachment and accept the risks as other Americans have done in the course of our history. JAMES KELLY, Kings Park, L. I., May 12, 1976



Toward Juror Dissents

To the Editor:
There seems to be a movement afoot aimed at the betterment of our administration of our legal system. One thing that is never questioned is fundamental, and that is the 100 percent agreement of the jury.

If twelve men in a box agree, it is assumed that they cannot be wrong, but again and again this has been proven untrue. As time goes on in America, people get less and less individual in their thinking, and in the jury room the pressures to unite in a decision are extreme. One who stands out against the thinking of eleven others is denounced as being not only insulting but antisocial. The wasted expense of money and time is flung in his face, the slur on his fellows by the words "the jury can't agree" is bitterly resented.

The Supreme Court permits its members to announce a verdict of disparate opinions. Why should not the

Of Banks, Laws and Equality

To the Editor:
In the pending legislation to grant additional powers to mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions, the state's commercial banks are being placed in an unfavorable competitive position.

Is it fair competition if savings banks are permitted to pay a 5½ percent dividend on their savings accounts and the commercial banks are restricted to 5 percent?

Commercial banks are now required to maintain sterile reserves, that is, funds placed in Federal Reserve branches earning no interest. Mutual banks, however, are permitted to invest their reserve fund requirements in government and other securities which create earnings for them. Shouldn't the reserve requirements be the same for both mutual and commercial banks if they compete in the same money market?

Some of the mutual savings banks reserves could be placed in municipal bonds. The commercial banks provide necessary dollars in the form of notes and bonds to school districts, villages, towns and states. At this date, the mutual savings banks' holdings of notes and municipal bonds is almost nil.

What would happen if the commercial banks were restricted in purchasing these notes and bonds by lack of deposit dollars. Erosion of deposits in commercial banks is a logical and realistic consequence if the mutual banks and others will be permitted to pay higher rates of interest on their savings accounts than commercial financial institutions. Because the mutual savings banks enjoy this ½ percent differential in interest on savings accounts they are attracting almost 60 percent of the new money. This percentage would increase if they are granted additional powers as proposed under the Superintendent's bill without the equalization of the interest on savings accounts in all financial institutions.

If one type of bank desires to perform a function of another in this financial group it should be required to change its structure to conform to the new objectives and services it will render. Thus, if a mutual bank wants to perform the services rendered by a commercial bank, let it convert to a commercial bank.

I favor equal treatment for all under equal conditions and equal requirements. Grant mutual banks all the powers of the commercial banks. This could create good competition and possibly better service to the community. But, make sure this is done on an equal basis without giving one the advantage over the other. [Editorial May 15]

HENRY J. OSINSKY, Vice President, Manufacturers and Traders Trust Co., Buffalo, May 5, 1976

Pollution Curb

To the Editor:
In the numerous editorial and opinion columns on pollution and its effects, I have yet to see any possibility of a large something like that every industrial plant stream of its water!

Stratford, Conn.

Nature's Straight

To the Editor:
Charles Fenwick's S [Op-Ed May 10] is his supporting argument. Does nature straight line while we war against the vertical zonal?

The cornstalks in the woods and the spruce forests strive for the vertical with admirable waters of the east rivers and over water the shortest route to zonal surfaces of land I love the mountains, they are obviously out of inner conflicts, to eons of erosion, into horizontal plains of horizon. Nature evidently always share the tax mirrors. At Hamden, Conn. The writer is director of the Museum of Nature.

Pacific Watch

To the Editor:
Your April 28 editorial "Trust" against accip United States of permit for the Northern Pacific Islands is patently tragically shortsighted. "The era of Manifest Destiny" may sound grand but it is an understanding.

"Six thousand miles Coast" is little real-time measured by I.B.M. as Great Circle faces of world. For "6,000 miles" Marjanas today is less Pearl Harbors of yesterday. In this Bicentennial concerned with "trust" on the beaches of past with the rusting away expressed in American freedom locked in the Library of Congress... both here at electronic watchtower oceans is still the wish it were otherwise mankind's future. The money could be used in ways.

Consequently, I believe gress must accept personal responsibility for the for the trust territory), it is that the islanders must class citizens with full the Constitution. Such best interest of the United States.

New York

The New York Times Company

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to the Editor

Children And Politics

Anthony Lewis

POLIS—Nestled against a Mary's Basilica, a hulking near downtown Minneapolis playground. Ten children 6 years old, use the slide and run over to talk teacher, Michael Young, a day-care center: Child center.

the kids is 3 1/2-year-old. She is well-dressed, polite, happy, active: the one we have come to think middle-class child. But in general Government pays her center, \$130 a month.

cey is the reality at the abstract political debate. rd recently vetoed a bill ided funds for day care, it violated his principles aid, and the Senate failed the veto. Unless Congress around the President's aura Lacey will have to aid Garden day-care cen-

other, Geraldine Lacey, a ve woman of 34, is sep- her husband. She worked ry but found, she said, not make enough to sup- nd the child. So she went ol, to the University of here she hopes to become ere there she is on welfare troubles her.

ink of welfare as a leech Mrs. Lacey said, "and I to, my ego is bruised. dy to get off welfare."

had Laura in a private woman minding half a n—but that turned out

1D AT HOME

ressing place. Then she ny day-care centers be- Child Garden.

oked so nice here," she hey were interested in she came—didn't resent as I'd seen in other s happy to see that, t it mattered that there eaching here.

on't have to move Laura think it's healthy to keep just depressed . . ."

ion of Geraldine and is not unusual in the now. There are 2.8 mil- children between 2 1/2 live with their mother together, 6.5 million of e working mothers.

oward working mothers rent families has made essential factor in many s many women to work oing on welfare—and e public funds. Welfare vernment about three s day care.

Government now pro- on a year for care of orer families, matched n from the states. The ably debated is to what standards for day care g with Federal money.

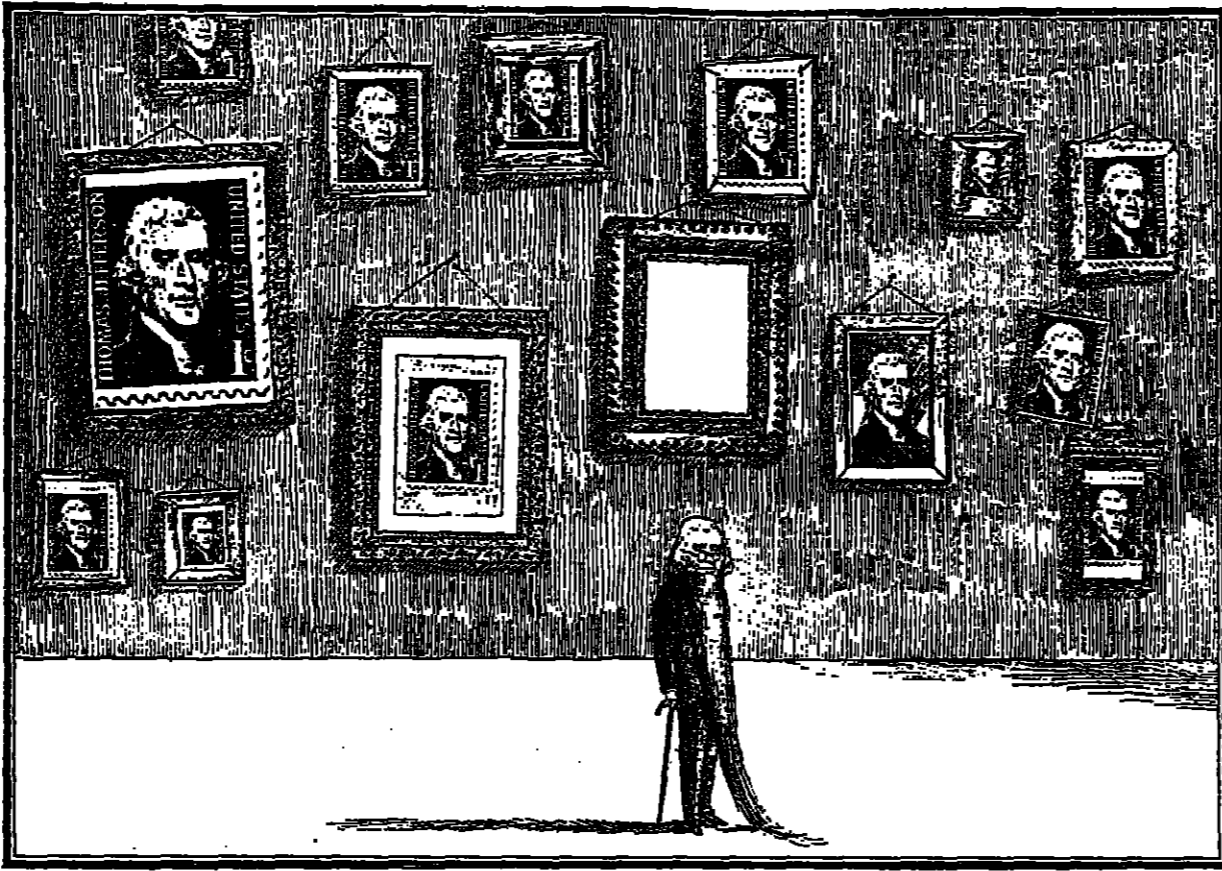
al supporters of day- as Senator Walter Minnesota, have not up a tight network of They agree that regula- left largely to states and

er hand, studies have read and gruesome ex- day care: unsafe build- ignored because of it and so on. Senator thers in Congress have al money should not be ildren to such places— be used; gradually, to t environment in places will spend as much as y.

r long negotiations, the tration and Congress lest Federal standards, ured day-care centers, ate and local rules on t health. And it estab- standards, for exam- cher or volunteer to ren between 2 1/2 and 6. re approached to apply s, it turned out that could not meet them. e worse than had been states asked for more : Federal help.

aim of the vetoed bill, standards a bit longer n extra \$125 million to meet them. President t, said nothing about tement, worked out so s own people and Con- ted to the whole idea dards and introduced t that day-care money federal block grants for vices. Unless Congress lation, Federal stand- take effect without them.

son for the veto was pector of Ronald Rea- dent wanted to look t could be tougher than n out of day-care cen- rd should have to es- and Geraldine Lacey.



'The Retreat of the Liberal Sages'

By Orde Coombs

Last fall, with several members of the Yale Class of 1965, I returned to the chill of New Haven to mark, perfunctorily, the tenth year of our graduation. We had come of age during the civil rights movement of the mid-1960's, but before the days of rage and drugs. We had been nurtured, politically, in the bosom of Democratic liberalism, and we took the rhetoric of our liberal mentors seriously.

Those of us who were black were especially excited by America's liberal Establishment, and as the sun set and rose we pored over their books and periodicals and found in their words the strength to try to build an equitable America. We thought, then, that in our lifetime, and in this country, men would no longer have to forage in garbage cans.

Ten years later, on a foggy week-end, we walked with the wreckage of our hopes around us. We knew that something dreadful was happening in this land and that there was not much we could do about it. For the retreat of the liberal sages was everywhere. In their newspapers, in their journals, in their speeches and their research papers, they were busily trying to renounce forty years of liberalism and usher in the past.

Well, what is one to make of this? What has happened to the men who, over a decade ago, summoned this nation with imagination and verve to wage war on poverty, to safeguard the civil rights of minorities, to promote equality, to build a free civilization unlike any other in which strong men willingly ferret out the injustices heaped upon the weak, and to tell the meek that they, too, should raise their voices in celebration of themselves?

What has become of those middle-aged men who asked younger men to join the Peace Corps and take their skills across the world to help feed and organize those whose spirit had been corroded by poverty and colonialism?

Why does one find, now, flowing from their pens of gall, attacks on what they call "infantile liberalism" (Irving Kristol), or on the rise of "an Imperial Judiciary" (Nathan Glazer). And how did they get to this place where riding at their leader's head is Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who

Examining New York's Crisis

By Stanley Turkel

From union leader to politician, from elected officials to appointed commissioners, from teachers to firemen to policemen to City University of New York students we hear the same refrain:

"Our department [school, work, institution] is essential to the city's well-being. Therefore, don't reduce our budget, cut someone else's. Furthermore, the reductions already imposed are horrendous, causing elimination of vital services, making the city a wasteland, converting the schools into custodial institutions, forcing the middle class to flee to the suburbs and corporations to relocate."

We have listened to this theme repeated with variations by Mayor Beame; by Albert Shanker, head of the United Federation of Teachers; by Victor Gotbaum, head of District Council 37 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; by Paul Gibson Jr., Deputy Mayor; by Kenneth McFeeley, who until he resigned last week was president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association; by Matthew Guinan, president of the Transport Workers Union; and by others. But then comes a revelation: The New York Times editorial of Friday, April 2, 1976, on the transit settlement says: ". . . the subway system operates with 10 percent more workers now than it had a decade ago. And it carries 400 million fewer riders."

More workers with fewer riders? Then why the complaint about layoffs and staff reductions? Shouldn't the staff be reduced when the work load shrinks? The trouble is that the assumption is made that the staffing levels of 1974 are the correct ones and that any reduction is suitable cause for public demonstrations and/or shrieks of outrage.

in his desire to have black people behave like his ancestors—faithful to the land and the Virgin Mary—put "benign neglect" into our national lexicon, and guaranteed his place in American history?

The root of their retreat from magnanimity lies, I think, in the position in which these men—the others are Daniel Bell, Samuel P. Huntington, Seymour Martin Lipset, Robert Nisbet, Norman Podhoretz—found themselves as the Vietnam War was ending. The young had abandoned politics, the minorities now rudely insisted on speaking for themselves and the true conservatives ignored them. It was a kind of purgatory that has silenced less resilient men.

They could either pull up the draw-bridges around their universities or they could find a way to forge a new base of power. The former option was unthinkable for they have always imagined themselves at the resonant center of America's intellectual attainment and so deserving of their country's highest approbation. Soon, however, they found the pulley to power. And not for the last time, and certainly not the last group, they used, cynically, "the Negro question."

Black people had been arguing for some years that the paper granting of equality was without meaning unless special steps were taken to overcome the legacy of slavery and discrimination. They spoke, therefore, in vague terms about quotas, about reparations. And they spoke with raised voices, as a people without power must. The outcry was immediate and deafening, for America's equivocation toward blacks is unending since its people have never decided that the cost of having a permanent, hostile minority in its midst is too much to bear.

The neo-conservatives had found their cause. They hurried to pull out their quills to denounce quotas as un-American, to "prove" that busing did not help black children, to argue that extra money spent on educating the children of the poor was no guarantee of their future success.

When the courts became the only governmental arm to consistently take on the segregationists, the neo-conservatives announced that the courts were stepping beyond their parameters of influence, and in the name of liberty they would have to oppose the decisions of the courts.

These men have become so emboldened by their rhetoric that some

have begun to call for "desirable limits to the extensions of political democracy" (Huntington). Others are openly railing against the specter of equal opportunity, which they have come to view as an upstart attempt by black people to move toward "equality of condition, equality of result."

Still others would have us, in this democracy, crown again the sensibility of elitism, and abandon that Sisyphian effort to make lowly men feel that they are worthy of their society.

There is not much one can do to stop this virus of disaffection, but as with all movements based on pragmatism, this, too, will wither and disappear. For the practitioners of the new "toughness" have already won all they can ever hope to win. They are widely read in conservative circles precisely because they seem to be saying that their early, vaunted liberalism was limp-wristed, soft, unworthy of their intellects.

But they will never be trusted by their new audience. And as they drone on into obscurity about the dangers of the "New Equality," they will find that the noble tradition that they readily bartered away for power and pottage was worth more than a grudging invitation to William F. Buckley's pied-à-terre.

Orde Coombs is co-host with Lindsay Patterson of "Black Conversations" on WPIX-TV.

Reading Ford's Mind

By William Safire

Could these be my own "Final Days"? Gee, the ups and downs in this business. Six months I ago was a bum, a klutz, didn't stand a chance against Reagan; three months ago, I was riding high, had the nomination in the bag and the election looked like a breeze. Now here I am getting my bones rattled on a whistle-stop train tour of Michigan, which could be the end of the line.

Where did it all go wrong? Rog and Ron and Jack all say it was Henry's fault, that I should have dumped him when the dumping was good. Well, maybe so, but on some things I get stubborn and I'm not sorry. Maybe Henry shouldn't be making those speeches in California—gotta call Leon Parma in San Diego and see what he thinks about that.

I think it's because I don't project well. Even when I get a good speech to give, which doesn't happen often, I can feel the audience slipping away. What did Mark Russell say about Jackson—that if he gave a fireside chat, the fire would go out? I've got a lot in common with Scoop.

No sense mooning, let's make some plans. If I win big in Michigan, I can turn this thing around again. If it's a squeaker, I'm still in deep trouble, and so is Bob Griffin's chance for the minority leadership. If I lose—that's the ball game. If a President can't carry his own state primary, he's through. Then what?

Then I have a couple of surprises to choose from. I could challenge Reagan to a series of debates in the next couple of weeks. Three long ones—an hour and a half each—one on foreign policy, one on domestic policy, one on the economy.

Sure it would look like I'm desperate, but if I lose in Michigan, I might as well admit I'm desperate, and I know he's better on television than I am, but that's doing his prepared stuff, and I bet I could clobber him on the long debates with all kinds of details that I know better than anybody. As a matter of fact, Reagan's reputation for being a TV professional would work against him—everybody would expect him to be great and me awful. He wouldn't be so great and I wouldn't be so awful.

But why should he do it if he's ahead and everything to lose, and I'm way behind and have nothing to lose? Because he can't turn down a debate challenge from the President of the United States. It would be unheard-of.

For a President to issue a debate challenge would be unheard-of, too, but that's good. Be dramatic. People would love it, the media would flip their lids. Shows that a President can

still take the initiative. If he should duck it—which he wouldn't dare—I'll go all over California with an empty chair in my hand and I'd beat him in his home state on the fraidy-cat issue, which would even up any Michigan loss.

I like it. Sort of thing Truman would have done. The alternative, if I lose in Michigan, or win by an eyelash, is to pull a Johnson. Go on television and quit in dignity.

I've never been a quitter, and I stuck it out last year when everybody said I was a goner—but a President of the United States should never let himself be humiliated. And for a sitting President, in good times, to get beaten on the first ballot of the convention would be demeaning. Bad for the office.

So I would go on the tube and say, "My fellow citizens, I think I could win this election, because my policies

ESSAY

have brought about peace and prosperity, but it seems that members of my own party don't agree. So be it. I'm stepping aside, and maybe somebody else wants to fight it out with Mr. Reagan." (Boy, would Rocky and Connally fall into each other's arms in a hurry—their people have been in cahoots about that for the last couple of weeks.)

Then I'd say, "There's something more important than being a President, and that is being a patriot. I want to conclude a very important arms agreement with the Soviet Union, before the moment of possibility slips away. To do that for my country, I'll renounce all hopes of election. And Henry Kissinger, another great patriot, will step aside also, to remove some of the obstacles to home."

"So I am going to Moscow in two months' time, accompanied by my new Secretary of State—Elliott, or Rummy, or Bill, or Mel—to negotiate an end to the arms race. I invite candidates of both parties to send observers along and I'd even hold still for Jim Schlesinger. I also invite my fellow conservatives, now that the competitive pressure is off, to drop the "one-way street" stuff and help me lock up a suitable agreement."

Even I could put over a speech like that. If Reagan sniped at me, his nomination would be worth nothing. But if he met me half way, we could help each other win—he could win an election, and I could win a place in history.

Well, let's see how I do in Michigan. Win or lose, I'm still in office as President of the United States, and it's the kind of place where you have the power to surprise the hell out of everybody.

The Talon zipper story: how private enterprise works to make a good idea better.

It all started in 1893, when Whitcomb Judson invented what he called a clasp locker.

Lewis Walker liked the idea and started a company to make it. But it took twenty years of struggle before the company had its first real success—the Hookless Fastener.

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That's why we're working on even better fasteners to help us stay ahead.

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It's a story that people can understand and maybe even get excited about. So Textron has made it into a television commercial. You can see it on the election coverage programs of the NBC and ABC networks.

Together with other commercials like it dealing with other stories from Textron—about Bell helicopters, Homelite chain saws, Fafnir bearings. And there'll be more. We think stories like these are worth telling. You'll find several of them in our booklet "How Private Enterprise Works at Textron." Write for a copy to: Textron, Providence, Rhode Island 02903.

TEXTRON



The original "clasp locker", patented by Whitcomb Judson, 1893.

	1964-65	1974-75	Sept. 30, 1975
Police	25,297	42,165	31,266
Fire	12,991	14,822	15,218
Social Services	14,444	20,985	15,295
Board of Education	17,178	27,815	22,775
Board of Higher Education	5,287	28,389	14,570
Health and Hospitals Corporation	33,207	45,789	41,753
All others	33,175	61,448	30,128
	229,047	208,735	263,211

What this chart shows is that even after the recent layoffs by firing and attrition, most of the largest city departments still have more employees than they had in 1964! So, while no one wants another person to lose a job, there are more people working on the city payroll now than in 1964. And the city's population has remained static in the same period (1960—7,781,984; 1970—7,867,760).

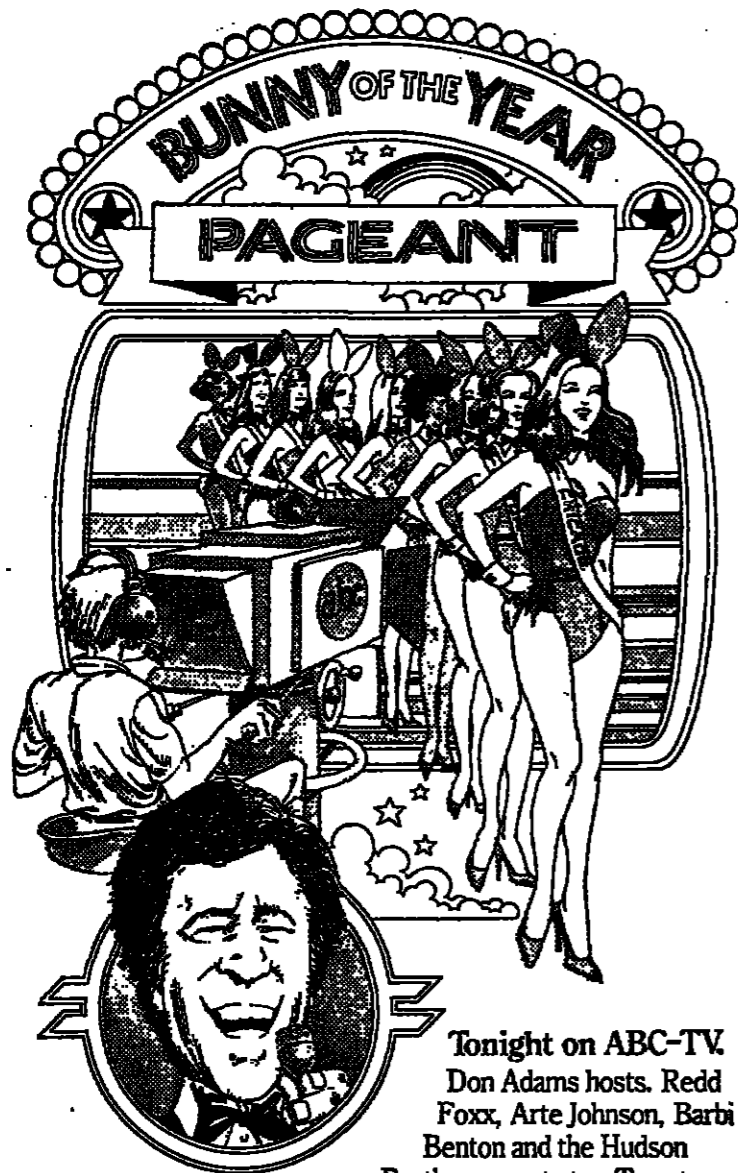
Some crisis! Some reaction to the crisis! We are being treated to a spectacle of institutional greed and selfishness. The union leaders want only to preserve their constituencies. The politicians want only to preserve their party structure. The people are left without representation and without sufficient information to decide who is telling the truth.

Is it too much to ask our political leaders to make selective cuts where necessary to reduce the budget to manageable size in order to preserve our wonderful city? Is it too much to expect union leaders to agree to eliminate unnecessary work, to urge their employees to perform more productively? Is it too much to ask for just a little bit of intellectual honesty and statesmanlike conduct?

Stanley Turkel was president of the City Club of New York.

THE ENTERPRISING PLAYBOY

An update of events at Playboy Enterprises, Inc.



BUNNY OF THE YEAR PAGEANT

Tonight on ABC-TV. Don Adams hosts. Redd Foxx, Arte Johnson, Barbi Benton and the Hudson Brothers guest star. Twenty

sensational Bunnies from the U.S., Canada, Great Britain and Jamaica are in the running. One thousand Playboy keyholders and celebrities will be on hand at the Aquarius Theater in Los Angeles. Enjoy it tonight (May 17) on ABC-TV's *Wide World of Entertainment*. It should equal or top last year's outstanding ratings.

PLAYBOY LICENSE OR FRANCHISE, ANYONE?

At a recent convention in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, 70 Playboy licensee and franchisee representatives from all over the world met to establish communications and develop new ideas.

In Malaysia and Costa Rica, franchised operations are developing new resort hotels. And in Tokyo, a new Club will open later this year.

Other franchising opportunities with highly-qualified, experienced operators, are under consideration in the U.S. and around the world.

Playboy is increasingly active in granting licenses for products to carry the Playboy logo—from sunglasses to jigsaw puzzles.

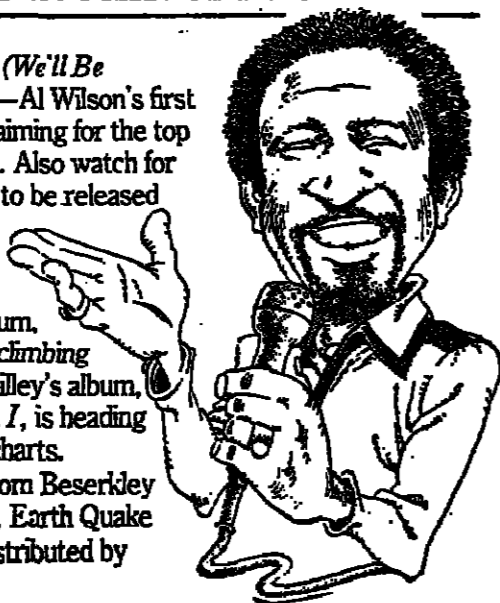
To find out more about Playboy licensing or franchising (other than to Illinois residents), drop a note to Gil Simon, Director, New Business Group, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.



THEY'RE PLAYING PLAYBOY RECORDS.

Like *I've Got A Feeling (We'll Be Seeing Each Other Again)*—Al Wilson's first Playboy release. And it's aiming for the top of the r&b and pop charts. Also watch for *Al Wilson*, his new album to be released very soon. They're also playing *Everyday Without You* from Hamilton, Joe Frank & Reynolds' hit album, *Fallin' in Love*. It, too, is climbing the charts. And Mickey Gilley's album, *Gilley's Greatest Hits—Vol. 1*, is heading to the top of the country charts.

Also look for albums from Beserkley Record artists Greg Kihn, Earth Quake and Jonathan Richman, distributed by Playboy Records.



WHAT A JUNE ISSUE!

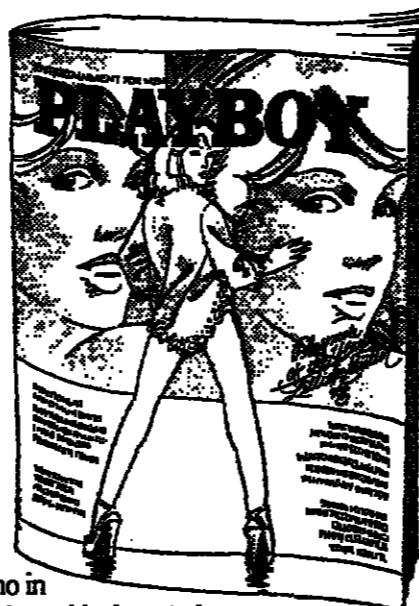
"Yes, I wish I had killed him" declares Sara Jane Moore, the middle-aged radical who tried to assassinate President Ford. In her startling *Playboy* Interview, Moore also says she was an FBI informant right up to the time she fired the gun.

To explain America's love affair with the automobile, PLAYBOY flagged down three speed demons, who in turn give us a detailed view of the vehicular mayhem at Indy, interview a six-time loser of the event who refuses to give up and present a case against the national speed limit in *55 Be Damned!*

If you're not already convinced that *Sex Is Good for Your Health*, you'll find that this well-documented article presents evidence aplenty that most people's favorite indoor sport is a great regimen for staying young and active.

Naturally, there's more fabulous writing, illustration, photography and cartoons—all competing for attention with the long-awaited revelation of the 1976 Playmate of the Year, who is celebrated in a most stunning pictorial!

You'll find it all in the current PLAYBOY along with a 23-percent increase in advertising pages over the same issue a year ago.

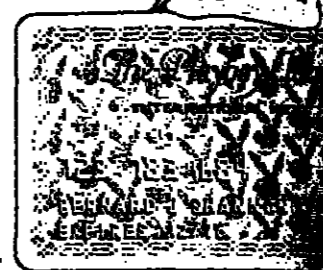


NOW KEYHOLDERS GET PREFERRED TREATMENT

Playboy Preferred, a new dinner society for Playboy Club keyholders, is winning plaudits from keyholders and restaurateurs alike. And it's no wonder. With Playboy Preferred, fine restaurants within an area provide one courtesy dinner when a keyholder orders dinner for two or more. And restaurants are pleased with this method of introducing themselves to new clientele.

The cost to the keyholder? Nothing. It's just one of the many benefits available under our Playboy Keyholders' Special program.

Playboy Preferred is now available in Cincinnati and comes to New York as of June 1. Chicago and L.A. are next in line.



TO BORROW A PHRASE—効用性が示す弊社製

Internationally, PLAYBOY'S five foreign-language editions are approaching 2,000,000 circulation. Including the English-language edition, PLAYBOY has 30,000,000 avid readers.

Incredibly successful, the Japanese-language version has achieved a circulation of almost 1,000,000 in less than a year.

*We must be doing something right.

FIRST WITH A FASTER CROWD.

When we say OUI is a young man's magazine, we're talking about the highest concentration for any major magazine of 18-24—the fastest, most acquisitive group around.

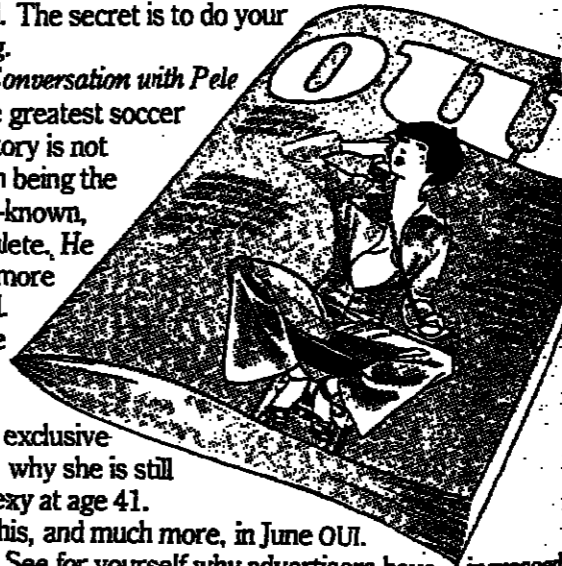
For June, OUI gives these young readers a witty and perceptive look at higher education in *The Case Against Co*, warning that only 20 percent of jobs in the U.S. today require a degree.

In *Brainwashing*, psychologist-turned-guru Timothy Lea explores the laundromats of the mind and explains that everyone's brainwashed. The secret is to do your own washing.

OUI's *Conversation with Pele* tells how the greatest soccer player in history is not satisfied with being the world's best-known, best-paid athlete. He wants to do more than play ball.

And the legendary *Candy Barr* shows, in an exclusive OUI pictorial, why she is still young and sexy at age 41.

Enjoy all of this, and much more, in June OUI. On sale now. See for yourself why advertisers have increased their investment in OUI by 16 percent for the first half of 1976.



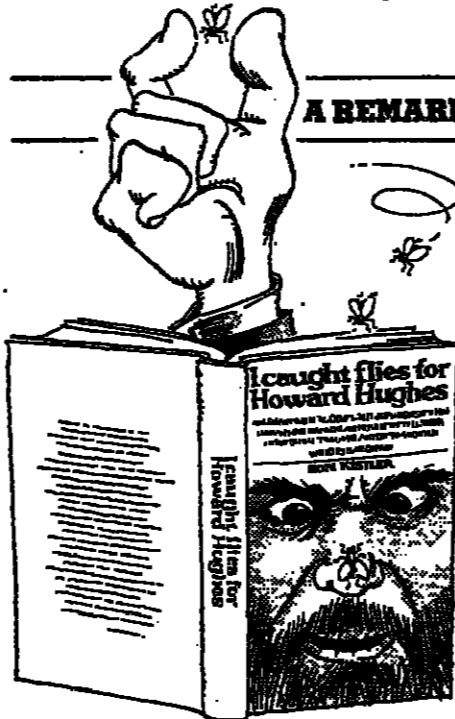
PLAYBOY RESORTS TEE OFF.

Now that spring has arrived, so has golfing and tennis fever. Which makes our Great Gorge, N.J. and Lake Geneva, Wis. Resorts even more inviting, because each has championship courses plus outdoor and indoor courts. Also everything else you've ever wanted from a year-round resort.

In addition to the availability of tennis and golf at our Hotel in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, you'll be regaled during Boonoonoonos. Boonoonoonos? In Jamaican, it means "Have a good time!" And that's what you'll do. For information about our Special Golf and Tennis Packages or Boonoonoonos, call toll-free: 800-621-1116.



A REMARKABLE MEMOIR.



I Caught Flies for Howard Hughes by Ron Kistler, is the first intimate portrait of the bizarre billionaire by the man who spent three incredible years as his personal aide.

An equally timely Playboy Press release is *The Canfield Decision*, the long-awaited novel by former Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew.

It's an exciting story of political intrigue by a man who knows the inside of political intrigue.

Look for both of these potential bestsellers at book stores everywhere—or obtain them by joining the Playboy Book Club. The Club's selection for June will be a dual one: Peter Benchley's new novel, *The Deep*, plus Irving Wallace's *The R Document*. Both great summer reading.

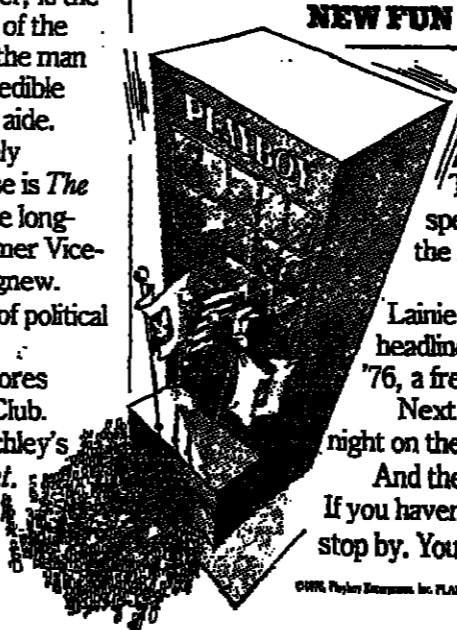
NEW FUN CENTER FOR FUN CITY.

They came in droves to see the biggest, most spectacular entertainment center in New York City—the Playboy Club.

They roared at David Steinberg, loved Laine Kazan and adored Bill Cosby—all of whom headlined the first week. Not to mention Burt Reynolds, a fresh and funny package that stopped the night on the town under one roof.

Next time you have a chance, drop in. It's a night on the town under one roof.

And the excitement isn't only in New York. If you haven't been to your local Playboy Club in a long time, you'll be in for a surprise.



PLAYBOY ENTERPRISES, INC. 

سوركا من الامم

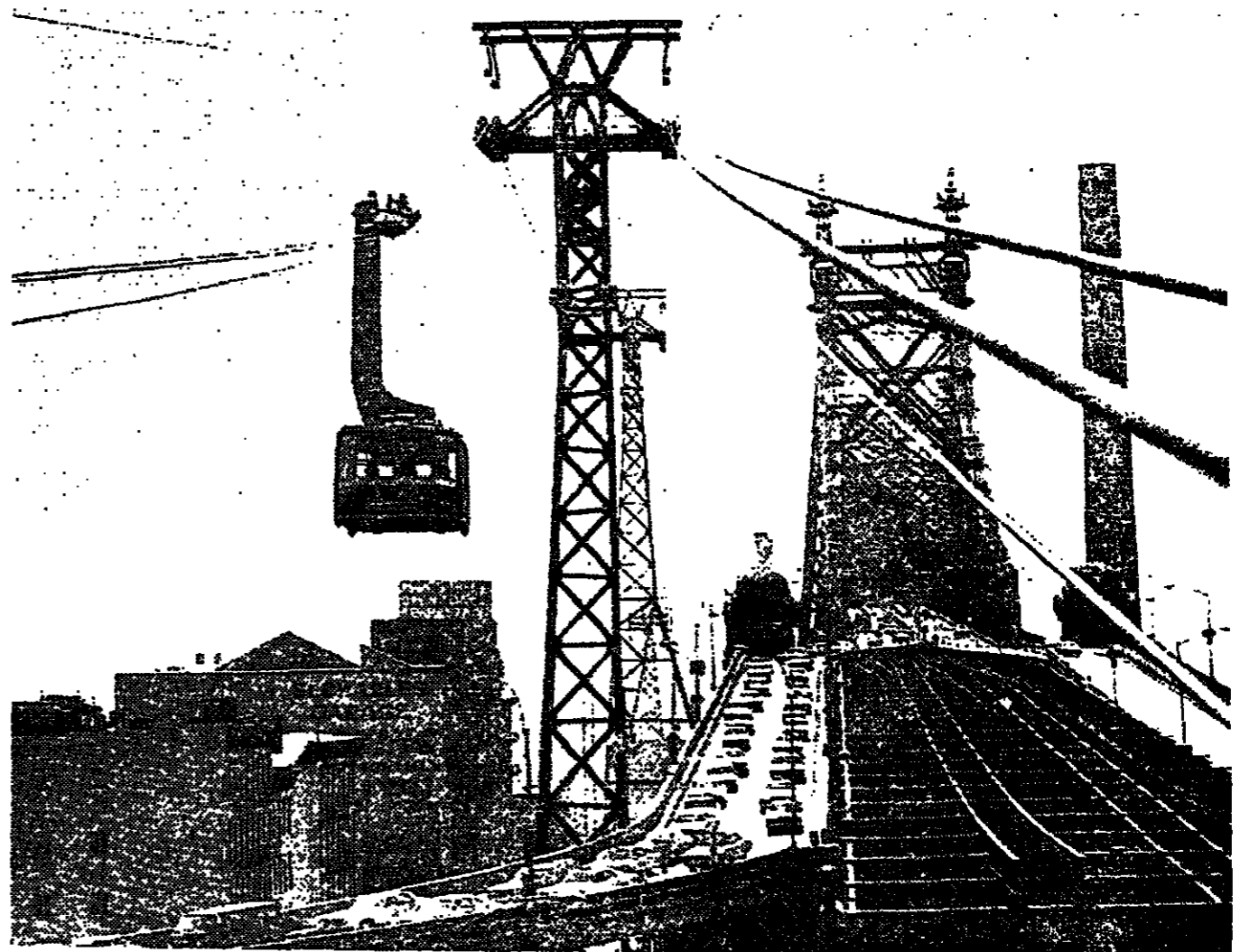
NG

Roosevelt Island Tramway Ready for Maiden Voyage



A cable car crossing Second Avenue on test run

By WARREN HOGE The Roosevelt Island tramway will carry its first paying passengers tomorrow, and they will make the crossing to the new community in the East River in just three-and-a-half minutes. It took the tramway itself an awful lot longer to make its first trip. While repeated delays during the last year kept the cable cars grounded, all manner of speculation filled the air. It was said that the cars were being secretly piloted under cover of night, that they had collided once in a trial crossing, that they were being eyed skeptically by insurers. None of these reports was true. Sharon Keilen, head of the Roosevelt Island Residents' Association, recalled the most persistent report: "The tramway will be open this week." This week that report finally comes true. The \$6.8 million system is being formally inaugurated today by Mayor Beame, some 400 guests of the Urban Development Corporation and island residents. It opens to the public at 6 A.M. tomorrow. Robert Dornier, operations vice president for U.D.C., said he had lost track of how many starting dates there had been. "I haven't kept an inventory," Mr. Dornier said, "but it seems like it's been every week for the past six months." The system was supposed to have gone into operation last September and at count-



Climbing above the traffic on the Manhattan end of the Queensboro Bridge, a cable car begins the journey to Roosevelt Island

Inc.

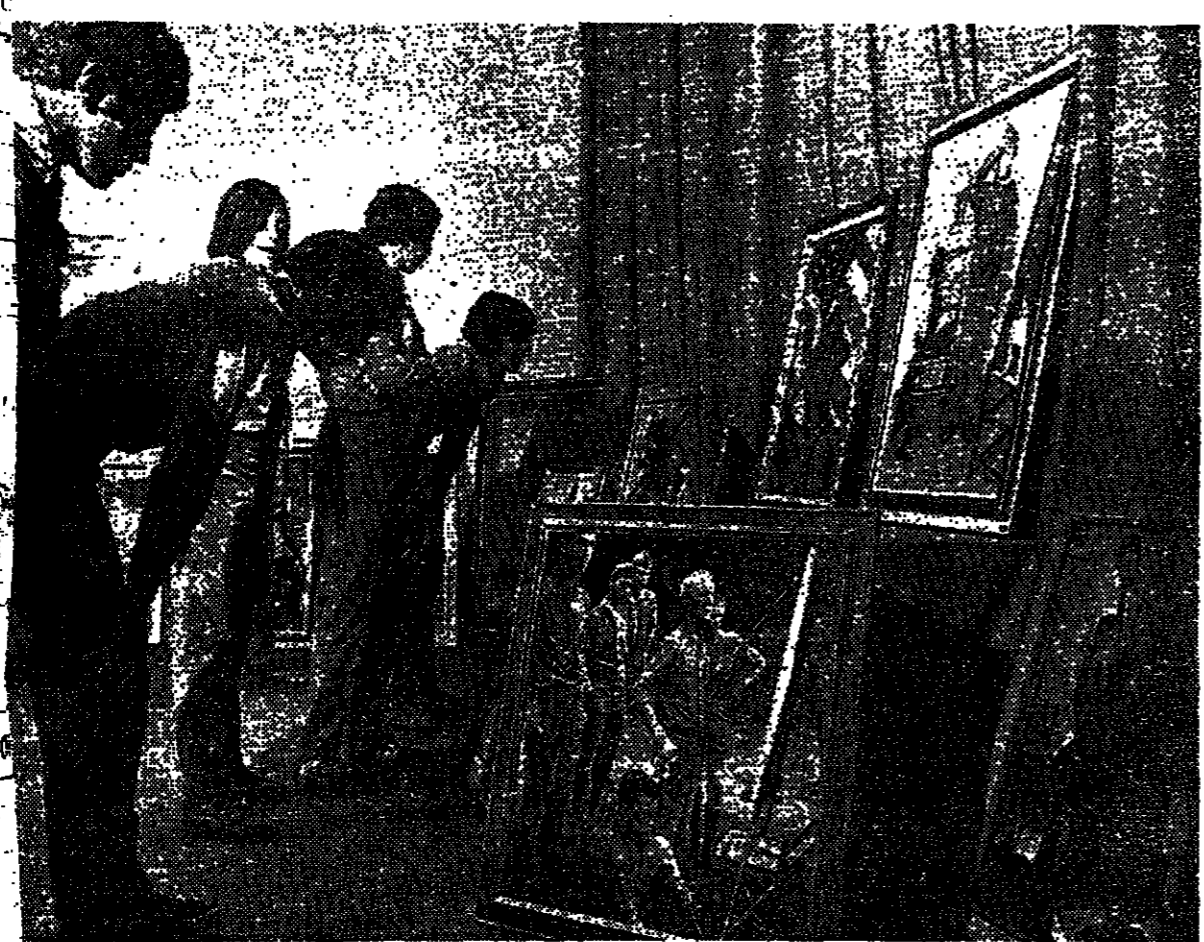
HOLDERS GET PREFERRED

NOW A PHRASE

FIRST WITH A FASTER CRO

NEW FUN CENTERS FOR FIVE

IC.B



Boy Scout Museum in New Brunswick, N.J., last group of scouts inspected some of the Norman Rockwell paintings that will be in the show that opens in New York today. Among the paintings is, at lower center, "Beyond the Easel," a self-portrait of Mr. Rockwell discussing one of his works with a group of scouts.

Rockwell's World of Scouting Still Exists

By GEORGE VECSEY The Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts stood in front of the Norman Rockwell paintings — modern boys with their hair sweeping down to their Scout neckerchiefs; boys who do ecology projects, boys who can't possibly remember how Norman Rockwell creations were on the cover of the Saturday Evening Post 318 times, shaping the self-image of a nation. As the boys viewed Mr. Rockwell's scouting paintings, they giggled and whispered with the pleasure of self-recognition. Yes, they agreed, not only was the man a fine artist—who made everything so realistic — but he also painted the scouting movement they know today. "I love the painting of the boy coming home from Scout camp," said 10-year-old Alex Rosenzweig of North Brunswick, N.J. "The look of pride on his parents' faces because their son is succeeding at scouting. That's the way people feel in Scouts." This critique from modern-day Scouts came as 31 of Mr. Rockwell's most famous Boy Scout calendar paintings were being assembled for a public show that begins today, sponsored by J.C. Penney, at the Penney Building at 1301 Avenue of the Americas. The paintings will be on view through May 28 from 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M., Monday through Friday. The show will coincide with the annual meeting of the Boy Scouts of America which begins today at the New York Hilton Hotel. The leaders of the Boy Scouts like to say how much scouting has changed with the times — how they set up troops in the inner cities; how they redesigned their merit badges to prepare boys for careers and hobbies in a complex world; how they opened up Explorer scouting into a co-ed activity. All this is undoubtedly true. But for visitors to the Boy Scout Museum in New Brunswick, N.J., last week, the important thing is that Mr. Rockwell's world still exists. "My sister looked like that when she tried on my uniform—she's only six," said 8-year-old Mark Saloman of Pack 158 in North Brunswick as he pointed to the painting "Can't Wait," done in 1972 of a chubby Cub Scout discarding his blue uniform for his big brother's out-sized brown Boy Scout uniform. Other boys liked the 1949 painting, "Friend in Need," which showed a Boy Scout taping an injured paw of a dog held by a somber Cub Scout. Others, like Alex Rosenzweig, liked the 1961 painting, "Homecoming," showing a mother, a younger brother, a grandmother, two dogs and a cat all racing downstairs as the father greets the son returning from Scout camp. Still others liked the 1973 offering, "From Concord to Tranquility," featuring Neil Armstrong, the astronaut. And others like the earlier dark-hued Rockwells with their wisps of memories of frontier scouting, the real thing. Men Relate to Painting "Yes, but the adults all come past my office and tell me how much they like 'The Scoutmaster' [1856]," said Umar Pleser, manager of the Scout Museum. "Any scoutmaster has stood watch over a campfire late at night while the boys were sleeping, thinking of all his responsibilities. The men really relate to that one." Even Mr. Rockwell noted in his autobiography in 1959, "Norman Rockwell," that some people thought his Scout paintings were corny. He described how his close friend and fellow artist, Jack Atherton, called one Scout painting "propaganda," "sentimental trash." "Well, I like to do it," Mr. Rockwell told his friend. And he described the next painting: "They are looking at a clouded vision of George Washington kneeling and praying in the snow at Valley Forge. And the friend 'grunted horribly and grabbed at his back, twisting about in his chair as if he'd been stabbed.'" Mr. Rockwell noted that he was never very good at conveying either sensuality or tragedy. He felt more comfortable with the sentiments of ordinary people. Scouting was a perfect vehicle for him—beginning when he was 17 and hired to do a hundred illustrations for Boy's Life, the Scout publication. His Sons Were Scouts Later he did the annual Scout calendar for Brown and Bixelow, beginning in 1923 and missing only 1928 and 1930 (at least six paintings have totally disappeared). Mr. Rockwell attended many Scout activities and his own three sons belong to the Scouts and were often painted into the calendars. Mr. Rockwell even put himself into the 1955 calendar, showing a group of Scouts peering over his shoulder as he painted in a field. Now 82 years old, Mr. Rockwell is still working on his 1976 Scout calendar, which officials say will be the last in the series. He lives in Stockbridge, Mass., where many of his other books have been accumulated in a museum. In the New York area, the paintings can touch a modern viewer. Sam Geller is a 17-year-old Scout from Troop 80 in Kendall Park, N. J., whose red hair and ruddy features seem right from a Rockwell painting. The boy wrestles for his high school team, has a paper route, is an honor student and belongs to a youth group. "But scouting is one of my top priorities," he said the other day. "You develop pride because you learn how to do things. You learn your leadership and character. I have seen younger Scouts mature in a few years. Sure, sometimes in school people put down scouting because of the uniforms and the discipline. But our friends understand." "The merit badges are designed for today's world," said Mike Orlifoff of Troop 89 in Kendall Park. "They got badges in art, electricity, environment. We went around petitions to get a state park built, then we built a bridge in that park all by ourselves." These boys see no conflict with the safe world in the Rockwell paintings — and they say they see themselves. Mr. Rockwell would be pleased.

Nixon Scores End of Mother's Final Days

Ronald Reagan has an exception to the rule of her mother. Pat the book "The Final Withdrawn and self-woman and a secret said that this was "in in particular" of live with. enhower wrote her r the "My Turn" se- current issue of magazine, which in excerpts from the Job Woodward and tein. She described President's wife as oman of great self- use support enabled to cope with the adversities created ste and the Vietnam on, in the view of er, "was in August a courageous and an." ulous, weak figure al Days' is not the n," she said. n resigned on Aug. er mother's heavy " public events and s country and s. Eisenhower said was hardly the if a reclusive, heavy occupied with her ms and oblivious to her family. shower said that she describe her mother ver her to counter the "story" of the book al other "current tions that also mark. "doubt," she con- of the yet unwrit- of the "final days" urage and love per- Patricia Ryan Nix-

News Summary and Index

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1976
The Major Events of the Day
International
Metropolitan
Government and Politics
General
Business and Financial
Amusements and the Arts
Quotation of the Day
The Other News

3 Minor Firebombs Set Off in 2 Boroughs
Minor firebomb explosions for which militant groups placed responsibility took place yesterday in Queens and Manhattan. Two explosions occurred at banks in Flushing, Queens, attributed to a Jewish group that identified itself as Save Our Israel. In Manhattan, a group calling itself a secret anti-Castro Cuban army claimed responsibility for an explosive set off outside a Cuban social club at W. 14th Street near the Avenue of the Americas.

RIGHTS BLOC MAPS APPEAL ON BUSING

Seeks to Counter Hint Levi Will Ask a Court Review

WASHINGTON, May 16—Civil rights organizations, reacting to disclosures this week that the Justice Department is prepared to ask the Supreme Court to reconsider busing decisions, will meet tomorrow to discuss ways to block the request.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has asked Attorney General Edward H. Levi for a meeting Tuesday morning, where the civil rights leaders hope to express sentiments voiced at tomorrow's meeting.

The Justice Department, working against a Wednesday deadline, is reportedly near a decision to file a friend of the court brief with opponents of Boston's court-ordered desegregation plan that was put into effect last fall.

The brief would reportedly ask the court to reconsider the 1971 case, Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, which became the benchmark for Northern school busing cases.

Letter to Levi Mr. Wilkins said in his letter to Mr. Levi: "Seeking Supreme Court review of a case of a record so marked with defiance, recalcitrance, and violence by school officials and street mobs practically insures continued undermining of the judicial process."

The leadership conference on civil rights, which includes civil rights, labor and minority groups, will meet tomorrow afternoon to presentations by lawyers who argued the Boston case against the school system there.

At the same time, according to Nathaniel Jones, general counsel of the N.A.A.C.P., the rights groups are asking Senators Edward W. Brooke and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, as well as Republican Congressmen, to urge the White House to abandon the proposed court action.

Some Administration sources said privately that the move being advanced by Solicitor General Robert H. Bork may be nothing more than a political ploy, since the 1971 Swann decision was given by unanimous court headed by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, with a stance not significantly changed in five years.

Livingston Merchant, 72, A Top Diplomat, Is Dead

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

Livingston T. Merchant, former Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, twice Ambassador to Canada and a key aide to President Eisenhower during the Geneva summit meeting in 1955, died Saturday at his home in Washington after having suffered a heart attack. He was 72 years old.

Mr. Merchant was once described by the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles as "the ideal of a Foreign Service officer," an estimation known to have been shared by President Eisenhower.

After a successful career as a leading investment counselor, Mr. Merchant joined the Government in 1942 at the age of 39 and steadily moved up in the Department of State at the height of the cold war.

During much of the 1950's, Mr. Merchant probably handled more special, top-level diplomatic assignments than anyone in the Department of State except for his immediate superior, Robert D. Murphy, whom he replaced as Under Secretary in December 1959.

Wide-Ranging Assignments Mr. Merchant's assignments ranged from Nanking, China, where he was on duty when the Chinese Kasek regime collapsed in 1949, Geneva in 1953 and 1959, where the major powers tried to settle the status of a divided Germany; Ottawa in 1957, where a Conservative opposition was charging the Canadian Government with "selling out to foreign capital"; the United States and Panama in 1959, where he worked on canal treaty problems.

In interviews over the years, Mr. Merchant had diplomatically guarded responses to questions as to his toughest assignments and over what he had accomplished in the many high-level and secret negotiations.

"I always think the last one was the toughest," he said about his assignments, "but before he became Under Secretary."

When asked to assess his attempt to ease tensions in United States-Panama relations, he replied, "I hope it did some good."

The issue of a reunified Germany in the post-World War II years, one of the most intractable points of East-West conflict, was a major concern of his.



Livingston T. Merchant

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Stoyan Pribichevich Dies at 71; Reporter and a Fortune Editor

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

Stoyan Pribichevich, a former associate editor of Fortune magazine and foreign correspondent for Time and Life during World War II, died Saturday of cancer at St. Barnabas Hospital in the Bronx. He was 71 years old and lived at 43-33 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing, Queens.

Mr. Pribichevich was believed to have been the only representative of the American press behind the German lines in Yugoslavia in 1944. In early May of that year he was flown into Yugoslavia, landed 10 miles behind the fighting front and was taken immediately to Marshal Tito's mountain stronghold.

He was the first American newspaperman to meet Tito face-to-face (they talked in Serbo-Croatian) and the first correspondent to talk directly with the partisans in their own language.

Mr. Pribichevich was born in a district of the old Austro-Hungarian empire that is now part of Yugoslavia after World War I. He graduated from the University of Belgrade. His father was Yugoslav Minister of the Interior until he was exiled for not collaborating with King Alexander's dictatorship.

In 1935, Mr. Pribichevich came to the United States, took out citizenship and worked for more than a year in a Cleveland machine tool plant, while writing a book on Central Europe and the Balkans.

Entitled "World Without End," the book was published by Reynal & Hitchcock. It was warmly received by the critics and called "the best book of the Balkans" we've seen in a long time" by Charles Poore of The New York Times.

"It is wise, witty and authoritative, as full of facts as an unabridged almanac, and spangled with good stories," Mr. Poore wrote.

Surviving Mr. Pribichevich are his wife, the former Dorothy Dennis; a daughter, Christina Zorich; a son, Spasko; and a grandchild.

Deaths

BOUCHER—Jerome H. P. Husband of Joan Murray Boucher, widow of James Boucher, died Saturday at St. Barnabas Hospital in the Bronx. He was 71 years old and lived at 43-33 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing, Queens.

COGGESHALL—James J. Husband of Elizabeth Coggeshall, died Saturday at St. Barnabas Hospital in the Bronx. He was 79 years old and lived at 43-33 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing, Queens.

STANTON—Sanford E. Husband of Elizabeth Stanton, died Saturday at St. Barnabas Hospital in the Bronx. He was 92 years old and lived at 43-33 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing, Queens.

UPHAM—Jerome H. P. Husband of Joan Murray Uphem, died Saturday at St. Barnabas Hospital in the Bronx. He was 71 years old and lived at 43-33 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing, Queens.

WILLIAMS—Maurice F. Husband of Elizabeth Williams, died Saturday at St. Barnabas Hospital in the Bronx. He was 71 years old and lived at 43-33 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing, Queens.

YOUNG—John A. Husband of Elizabeth Young, died Saturday at St. Barnabas Hospital in the Bronx. He was 71 years old and lived at 43-33 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing, Queens.

ZORICH—Christina Zorich, daughter of Stoyan Pribichevich, died Saturday at St. Barnabas Hospital in the Bronx. She was 71 years old and lived at 43-33 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing, Queens.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DEATHS MAY BE TELEPHONED TO OXFORD 8331. DAY, NEW BRIDGE PLAZA OFFICES FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M. MONDAY THROUGH SATURDAY. SUNDAY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M. TELEPHONE: (212) 687-7800.

Tranway Ready for Maiden Voyage

Continued From Page 31

less other points in time since then. There appear to be no elaborate reasons for all the postponements.

"We were just too optimistic too often," said David L. Ozkeris, the chief engineer for the Roosevelt Island Development Corporation, a U.D.C. subsidiary.

Island residents are prepared to let the delays be bygones. "We would love to have had it a year ago," said Mrs. Kellen, "but most of us are just so happy it's finally come to pass."

Those who still cling to the notion that it will most likely loosen their grip after their first aerial jaunt. Once the doors slide shut with a space age hum, the red-and-white cabin slips smoothly out of its berth above Second Avenue at 80th Street, rises quickly to its cruising altitude of 135 feet and maximum permitted speed of 16.34 miles an hour, carries the rider through the glossy hubbub of East Side commercial life to the north and the solemn order of exclusive streets and arboreal Sutton Place penthouses to the south, then moves over the river, affording a majestic panorama of the city shoreline and finally decelerates and settles into a soft landing at the new and freshly landscaped station on Roosevelt Island.

Operated by uniformed attendants and contending that it has the most advanced safety features of any such system, the tranway costs 50 cents (the turnstiles accept tokens) and will operate daily from 8 A.M. to 2 A.M. It will operate continuously during rush hours and with 15-minute headways in off-peak hours.

That system was not applicable to Roosevelt Island's needs, and in the subsequent months, U.D.C. engineers designed tramways in Gatlinburg, Tenn., Palm Springs, Calif., Snowbird, Utah, and one at Masada in Israel, site of the mass suicide in 73 A.D. of its defenders while under Roman attack.

"We occasionally thought about that in the course of this project," said Robert M. Jacobs, director of construction for U.D.C.

The original tranway route at 72d Street and a second one at 59th Street both were abandoned because of the fierce and successful opposition of the two neighborhoods.

Discovery of an obtainable 70-by-75-foot piece of city land at 60th Street and Second Avenue determined the present route. By February 1974 a design team of a Swiss engineering concern and three American companies was formed.

The Swiss saw little problem in the Roosevelt Island project. Accustomed to dealing with ravines, glaciers and helicopter transport to remote mountain peaks, they found the Manhattan job, as one of them proclaimed, "duck zoup."

Everybody in the Act A dilemma in the construction process arose over some miscalculations of rock conditions on the Manhattan side. A complicating factor, was a zoning requirement that the Manhattan station be built strong enough to support a possible 32-story building.

First Four-Year Class Graduates at Purchase

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

PURCHASE, N.Y., May 16—Members of the first four-year class at the State University of New York at Purchase, who have demonstrated the spirit of early pioneers, gathered for commencement exercises at noon yesterday under a huge green tent.

More than half the 170 graduating seniors had been members of the first freshman class, comprising 300 students, that entered the college in September 1972.

The campus then was raw and barren. The opening of the residence hall had been delayed, and entering freshmen were bused for several months to Purchase from the New York State Maritime College in the Bronx.

A Touch of Nostalgia With a touch of nostalgia, yesterday's graduation exercises were held under a tent, which was a reminder that in the first class had registered under such a shelter. The tent was behind the white, clapboard administration building, which has been a farmhouse when the campus now stands contained a 500-acre dairy farm.

Looming beyond the tent were the somber, gray-brick brick buildings planned by Edward Larrabee Barnes and designed by Mr. Barnes and other architects such as Philip Johnson and Gunnar Birkerts.

All but one of the buildings in Mr. Barnes's master plan are under construction. They have been completed, but today's graduating seniors have spent most of their years attending classes in makeshift facilities such as the garage, the museum and the gymnasium.

One of today's graduates, Ralph Farrington, a dance major, had spent several years of practicing on portable bars set up in various buildings. It was not until four weeks ago, Mr. Farrington said, that he was able to practice in one of the 16 light-fixture studios in the newly opened dance building.

James Coggeshall Jr., 79, Dies; Ex-Head of First Boston Corp.

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

James Coggeshall Jr., president of the First Boston Corporation from 1947 until his retirement in 1962, died Saturday at his home in Barnstable, Mass. He was 79 years old.

A descendant of John Coggeshall, first provincial Governor of Rhode Island, Mr. Coggeshall was born in New York on June 4, 1898.

He received a Harvard University law degree in 1918 and attended a special war session of the Harvard Law School after enlisting in the Naval Aviation Service.

According to Mr. Coggeshall, who was known on Wall Street as "Jim Cogg" or plain "Cogg," the secret of building a successful investment banking business is to give young men responsibility.

"I know of few businesses," he once said, "where a young man can do as well as in this business."

Mr. Coggeshall was president of the Codd Club of New York in 1946. He was a director of the Investment Banking Association, vice chairman of the National Association of Security Dealers, a trustee of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, a director of the Colonial Fund of Boston and a trustee of Cape Cod Hospital.

He leaves his wife, the former Esther Clarke, a daughter, Caroline Segar; 3 sons, Timothy, J. Willis and Charles; a daughter, George; a sister, Mrs. James Fox; 15 grandchildren and a great-grandchild.

Sanford Stanton, Newspaperman, 92

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

Sanford E. Stanton, political writer for the old New York American and the New York Journal-American from the 1930's through the 1960's, died yesterday at the Edgen Park Nursing Home in Albany, where he had lived for the last six years. He was 92 years old.

Until he lost his sight three years ago, Mr. Stanton wrote a "hard-boiled" column for the Hearst Headline Service.

Mr. Stanton joined the New York Journal-American in 1902 as a reporter. In 1907 he was named editor of its metropolitan Sunday edition. He left The World in 1912, spending the next 18 years in the theater as press agent and producer.

In the late 1920's Mr. Stanton produced several shows on his own, including one hit, "Not a Hero." Three unsuccessful shows in a row put him back in the newspaper business.

Mr. Stanton's first marriage ended in divorce and in 1920 he married Maurice Madison. She died a week ago in Moscow, Idaho.

Surviving are a daughter, Claire Moisan; a son, Ted, and eight grandchildren.

Jerome Boucher, 55, Harris Upham Aide

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

Jerome H. P. Boucher, executive vice president of the investment firm of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Company, died Saturday at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston of complications following a heart attack. He was 55 years old and lived at 200 East 62d Street, and Darien, Conn.

Mr. Boucher joined Harris Upham in 1951, was made a partner in 1954 and was named executive vice president of the firm in 1964. He was a member of the merger with Smith Barney in January of this year.

Mr. Boucher attended Taft School and Trinity College in Hartford. In World War II he was a fighter pilot in the Navy.

Surviving are his wife, the former Joan Murray; a daughter, Joan Sill; two sons, Jerome Jr. and David; two brothers, John and Thomas; two sisters, Elizabeth Dugan and Katherine Boschen; and a grandchild.

Threatened Strike Delayed By Union at General Tire

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

AKRON, Ohio, May 16 (AP)—The United Rubber Workers postponed today a threatened strike against General Tire and Rubber Company and said that the 2,700 General Tire workers would continue on the job while negotiators tried to reach a new contract.

A joint company-union statement, issued an hour after the union's midnight strike deadline had passed, said that the workers would keep General Tire plants here and in Waco, Tex., open under terms of the old contract, but that either side could end the agreement on five days' notice.

Maurice F. Williams

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

Maurice F. Williams, retired State Commissioner of Finance and Administration, and an administrative assistant to five Maine Governors, died yesterday in Augusta General Hospital. He was 62 years old.

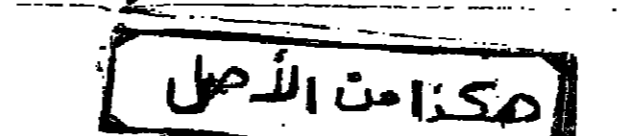
Mr. Williams studied at Harvard College and the Henry George School of Economics. He leaves his wife, the former Louise Scoble; a daughter, Mrs. L. Glenn Perick;

Ford Scored on Drug Plan

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI)—Representative Charles A. Vanik, Democrat of Ohio, contended today that President Ford had weakened an effective program for punishing drug traffickers while calling for a new one. Mr. Vanik, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee's Oversight Subcommittee, said financing for a crackdown on drug traffic had been "cut drastically" under the Ford Administration.

Frank E. Campbell "The Funeral Chapel," inc. 1076 Madison Ave. (cr. 51st Street), N.Y., N.Y. BU 4-3500



n Ninth Ave., Calories Don't Count



Cheerful New Yorkers ate, went sightseeing and generally had a good time as the annual food festival was celebrated on Ninth Avenue, from 37th to 57th Streets.

ESLIE MATTIAND drink and be merry. "We diet," said tangelo, pointing to rds printed on hers she served portions 1 and octopus salad 1th Avenue food fest- was, it seemed, just many advocates ad- o motto. Around usands of gourmets urmands of all ages sily indulging in the es of more than 20 ities represented at d annual street fair- is the eye could see, us was jammed with nd practically every as watering. ling from 37th Street t Street along the which was closed to the festival created

what Arlene Wolff, first deputy commissioner of the Department of Civic Affairs, called "the most fattening mile in all the world." It was, by popular decree, a day to concentrate on calzones, stuffed calzones. Calzones are a nutty breaded delicacy usually made of chopped Italian ham and cheese. "It's beautiful—I feel like it's Mother's Day again," said Mary Beame, the Mayor's wife, sitting in a horse-drawn carriage with a huge bouquet of roses on her lap. Both she and the Mayor, who was on foot, participated in a parade that traveled the length of the festival to a podium on 37th Street for speeches. "It's really the biggest block party in history," said Mayor Beame, presenting a citation to James Dell'Orto,

president of the Ninth Avenue Association. "As Mayor, I find it a pleasant recipe for improving the quality of life in our city." With this, even out-of-towners—and there seemed to be a particularly high proportion of people from New Jersey and Connecticut in the crowd—could agree. "It shows what New Yorkers can do," said Renee Rosminsky of Fort Lee, N.J., who noted that she had come to Ninth Avenue on Saturday, the first day of the two-day festival, and had been determined to return yesterday to show it to her daughter, Jane. At the moment, both were at a table laden with such Greek delicacies as cheese and spinach pie and baklava. In addition to the tradi-

tional dishes, also in sight were marriages between cuisines, or variations on a theme. Every ethnic kitchen seemed to have concocted its own brand of shish kebabs, be it Italian, Spanish or Korean. Thick slabs of hero bread changed their national identities, depending on the filling: blood sausage (Argentinian), pate (French) or meatballs (Italian). Merchants at another table, filling pita bread with goodies, simply labeled the result an "international sandwich," giving up all pretense. There were live bands, flea market tables and entrepreneurs selling everything from jewelry to umbrellas — an item that would have come in handy when it began to rain. But even then, it seemed the only disgruntled

faces were those of the pushcart pretzel vendors, whose everyday fare looked oddly dull next to so much competition. For children, the Department of Recreation set up equipment to play basketball, table tennis, tether ball, and volleyball, and provided roller skates and a trampoline. There was also a puppet show and ethnic dancing. Elsewhere, in a less organized fashion, dice tables drew crowds for gambling. Even St. Clare's Hospital got into the action, offering free eye tests, dental examinations and blood pressure tests. And, in a demonstration that seemed a fitting way to end the day, a dental technician taught the proper way to brush the teeth and stimulate the gums.

Beame Is Expected to Testify With 100 Against State Formula on School Aid

By ROY R. SILVER
Special to The New York Times

MINEOLA, L. I., May 16—Mayor Beame and other top New York City officials are expected to be among the 100 witnesses who will testify starting this week in a suit that challenges the constitutionality of the state's financing of education. Among the plaintiffs are the state's four largest cities—New York, Rochester, Syracuse and Buffalo. They contend they have less money to spend for education because of municipal "overburdens," such as fire and police protection, sanitation and other services, and thus should receive a larger share of state aid.

The long list of witnesses for the case brought by 16 suburban and urban school districts, include educators, teachers of special programs, the Mayor of Syracuse and school superintendents from 10 cities from various parts of the country. The cities' case will follow the completion of the testimony offered in the last four weeks by witnesses for the 16 original plaintiffs. The suit, in a nonjury trial in State Supreme Court here, is expected to last through the summer.

Among those testifying last week was an expert on educational finance, who said that children in public schools in the state were being discriminated against because spending levels for education varied widely as a result of property-value disparities.

'Significant Correlation'

The expert, Dr. Joel S. Berke, director of the Education Policy Research Institute of the Education Testing Service of Princeton, N.J., said that a study of the state's school district basic data for the 1974-75 school year disclosed "a direct, positive and significant correlation between property value and expenditures." Thus, Dr. Berke said, the wealthier a district is in prop-

erty value, the more it spends for each pupil, the poorer the district, the less it spends.

Dr. Berke, who was assisted by Dr. Jay H. Moskowitz in preparing the 80-page report on behalf of the plaintiffs, testified on behalf of the 16 suburban and rural school districts that have challenged the constitutionality of the state's financing of education. "The disparities in spending levels that grow out of property value differentials have a regular, direct and discriminatory impact on the educational opportunities afforded to public school children in New York State," Dr. Berke contended.

And, he added, the higher the expenditures for children in the wealthier school districts, the better are the educational services available to its pupils.

State Held Negligent

Dr. Berke said that the present subsidy system in the state was inequitable because school district taxpayers did not always get what they paid for and also because the state failed to tax in accordance with ability to pay and to return educational funds in accordance with need.

He said that large amounts of money were being spent on education in the state, and added: "If it was properly

spent, it would make us proud of the system."

In noting the variation among the state's 704 school districts in property wealth per pupil, Dr. Berke said that it ranged from a high of \$412,370 on Fishers Island to a low of \$8,884 in Salmon River, Lawrence County. This, he said, was a range of 46 to 1.

Since the tax on property is the basic source for locally raised revenue in New York and "since the state-aid formula fails to equalize this disparity in property wealth, that range between the wealthiest and poorest districts results in a substantial variation in the district's ability to provide educational opportunities for their schoolchildren," Dr. Berke added.

He said the current state-aid system "is notably ineffective in making up the differences in district wealth" and added that under the present system, which provides greater state aid for the poorer districts, "the final result is that local wealth continues to determine the amounts spent on education."

Dr. Berke said that like other states that had achieved fiscal reform in financing education, New York had "the techniques and approaches" to achieve similar reforms.

"What is necessary is for the will to be there," he added.

Hospitals Corporation Held Losing Millions

New York City's Health and Hospitals Corporation loses about \$200 million a year in emergency and outpatient care to people who do not pay, according to a corporation spokesman and an audit by Arthur Levitt, the State Comptroller. The audit, which is scheduled for release today, blamed faulty and inadequate billing and accounting by the corporation and some of its 18 member hospitals for the loss.

The audit also found that Harlem Hospital and the corporation had done poorly in billing and collecting co-insurance payments from patients who had private insurers and deductible amounts not covered. The audit criticized the corporation's system of charging self-paying patients that allowed one patient to pay \$2 for an outpatient visit that included X-rays and electrocardiograms, while another patient paid \$57 for the removal of a splinter or the treatment of a common cold.

Accounting Cited

The Levitt report said the corporation's accounting procedures did not keep abreast of the extent of the losses, which it said had totaled hundreds of millions of dollars since the corporation took over responsibility for the city hospitals in 1970.

The audit recommended that a special team train hospital staffs in proper billing procedures. It also recommended that nine specially trained financial interviewers work in outpatient clinics and that outside collection agencies be used to collect bad debts.

State Officials Blamed

Mr. Robinson said state officials had exacerbated the problem by lowering the income eligibility for federally subsidized Medicaid assistance from \$6,000 to \$5,000 a year. "What the state did was to drop 300,000 from the Medicaid rolls and make them poverty patients," Mr. Robinson said. "So instead of the Federal Government picking up 50 percent of the tab and the state 25 percent, the city now has to pick up the entire bill for unreimbursed services, which runs about \$200 million a year."

Mr. Robinson said that Mr. Levitt's suggestions were "Alice in Wonderland solutions." He continued: "Sixty percent of our patients have no way of paying because they are poor and have no hospital had failed to maximize its legitimate Medicaid revenue. The city has already forced us to lay off 5,000 employees and mandated cuts of an additional 13,200 by the end of June."

Light Touch for Funds Made by Judson Church

By ELEANOR BLAU

A Memorial Church in 1892 and now apart. celebrate its lively past, seek funds to make it a future, the institution held a service yesterday help of Al Carmine. d at the piano, the iric composer, who is ter at Judson, sang, and played in a Caristry of Judson that with the Ice Age.

Hall, and the church became involved in equal-housing and school-integration battles. The congregation, which numbered several hundred, joined in the nostalgia. They sang "Daisy" and "Five Foot Two." "Brother Can You Spare a Dime?" and when they reached the late 50's, Mr. Carmine, mockingly sanctimonious, said "Let us sing together, 'Que Sera.'" The celebration was held to open a campaign to raise at least \$150,000. In an interview, Mr. Carmine pointed out flaws in the rundown sanctuary that had prompted the campaign.

"Over the Decades" g lightly over the they observed at one at Fiorello H. La had once told tes: "I'm with you, I'll vote for it. Now her me."

"Those marvelous La Farge stained glass windows need work and the floor," he said nodding to the patched linoleum tiles that may once have been white. "The ceiling is peeling. The roof, as you can see, is leaking over there. We must repair the organ."

Over the decades, they asked "wonderfully" ave given up good all apples."

As one method of raising the money, parishioners are being asked to pledge 10 percent of their gross incomes, to be paid over three years. Thirty-one officials of the church, which has Baptist and United Church of Christ affiliations, have already pledged \$52,000, it was announced.

1920's for example, ment of the church Washington Square used five health clinics 50's, a teen-age began in the gymnasium Moody, the senior minister, orm a Democratic posed to Tammany

Officials hope to get \$50,000 more from the parishioners and \$50,000 from other sources, including foundations. A Gertrude Stein festival and a party marking Dr. Moody's 20th anniversary at the church are planned as fund-raising events this fall.



Spectators cheering from behind a Police Department barrier as the Greek parade groups marched up Fifth Avenue

It's All Greek as Marchers Mark Independence



Telly Savalas, the grand marshal of the parade and star of the "Kojak" TV series, blowing kisses to the crowd.

By MARY BREASTED

"What's so special about Greeks?" a barbarian stranger asked Mark Kianedes, who was standing yesterday afternoon in full traditional dress—except for his saddle shoes—reviewing the Greek Independence Day Parade. "They're strong," Mark said, pausing for reflection. "And they're smart, too," he added, flashing a quick smile. "The Greek people are gonna fight the Turks."

Everyone knew what he meant. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger would have seen the large number of signs calling for an end to Turkish military occupation on Cyprus.

Mark Kianedes, all of 3 years old and proud as men four times his age, was one of many thousands of Greeks who were celebrating the 155th anniversary of their nation's independence from the Turkish Ottoman Empire at the Fifth Avenue parade yesterday afternoon.

But for many of those who came to the parade, it was enough to see Mr. Savalas, whose starring role on the television series "Kojak" has made him a national celebrity. "Telly! Telly!" young women shrieked as they strode past the reviewing stand, and they waved frantically until they could catch his eye and get him to wave back at them from his prominent place in the reviewing stand.

Despite the chit and the barely perceptible drizzle, the crowd of marchers and on-lookers was the largest that anyone could remember. Two themes were present throughout the day: the gleeful pride Greeks feel for their heritage—swollen yesterday almost to hubris—and their persistent dislike for anything Turkish.

"I just didn't know there were this many Greeks in the world," Mr. Savalas joked at one point. "I thought we were a minority group."

"I wish Dr. Kissinger had been here," said Telly Savalas, the actor, who served as grand marshal of the parade, speaking into a microphone at the reviewing stand as the last of the marchers filed by.

Very much the majority on Fifth Avenue between 62d and 79th Streets, the parade route, the spectators and marchers came from what is now a substantial ethnic group in New York City, perhaps numbering as many as 300,000 people. Only a portion of New York's Greeks came to the parade—perhaps 25,000—but it was a group large enough to make Fifth Avenue sound briefly like a street in Athens, with the exotic styles of Greek heard nearly everywhere.

Indeed, Steven Tasis, now of the Bronx but recently of Athens, who wore a "Kiss Me, I'm Greek" button, could scarcely speak English. His 13-year-old son Athanasios translated.

They came to the parade every year since they had moved to New York five years ago, the boy said. Eventually, if they made enough money here, they would move back to their beloved Greece.

Investigation Pressed in Slaying of Jersey Lawyer's Wife, 42

By ROBERT McG. THOMAS Jr.

es continued their in- yesterday into the Beverly Manoff, the prominent Springfield, er, who was stabbed er, who was stabbed oned to death in her y morning. ctors from the Union Prosecutor's office : two-story Colonial : fingerprints and e well-kept lawn for slaying, which shat- erity of the wood- hood rising behind of Country Club.

According to an autopsy, Mrs. Manoff died of shock and loss of blood from a number of stab wounds in her chest and a head wound caused by a blunt instrument.

es shaken. They are totally shaken-up," boy who had known -old Mrs. Manoff for 15 years. anoff's body was her husband, Yale, ame home at 1:30 noon to take her to port to meet their daughter, Barbara, returning from col- Louis. ple's other child, 6, was in school mother's body was a second-floor bed-

A blood-covered knife found near the body had been sent to the state police laboratory for tests, but the results were not known last night.

L Leigh Walters, an assistant prosecutor, said yesterday that it had not been determined whether the knife had come from the house or had been brought there by an intruder. The house had been ransacked but nothing was taken, according to the investigators, who said there were no signs of forced entry.

Frank E. Campbell
"The Funeral Home"

Will Rogers Cardiac Research to Go On

Special to The New York Times

VALHALLA, N. Y., May 15—The pulmonary and cardiac disease research that was carried on for almost 40 years at the Will Rogers Memorial Hospital in Saranac Lake, N. Y., is to continue at a new wing of the Westchester County Medical Center complex on the Grasslands campus. Construction of the wing will begin this summer if the plan is approved by the county Board of Legislators and trustees of the memorial fund, according to Alfred B. DelBello,

the Westchester County Executive, and Henry Martin, president of the Will Rogers Memorial Fund. The Will Rogers Memorial Hospital in Saranac Lake closed last December. It was established for persons in the theater and film industries who needed medical care, especially those with tuberculosis. The hospital was closed because of its isolated site and the decline in the incidence of tuberculosis. The construction cost of the new wing—about \$3.5 million—will be financed by the Will Rogers Memorial Fund, Mr.

DelBello said. Medical supplies and equipment from the Saranac Lake facility will be donated by the fund to the 550-bed hospital. ill and elderly show-business persons who are cared for under the memorial fund will be housed in the new Westchester hospital.

According to Mr. DelBello, the research staff will also undertake a program of health education to disseminate information on preventive medicine throughout the county.

Metropolitan Briefs

Court-Reform Speedup Urged

Seeking to speed enactment of Governor Carey's court-reform plan, the state Bar Association is asking the Legislature for quick first passage of the constitutional measure, which must be approved by two successive Legislatures and a public referendum before it can be put into effect. In letters to be delivered to each legislator in Albany, the lawyers' group said that a speedy first passage would allow "full and careful consideration" by the new Legislature to be elected this fall. The plan, co-sponsored by the Governor and Chief Judge Charles D. Breitel, seeks a nonpartisan merit selection of judges, centralized court administration, streamlined judicial discipline and a simplified court structure.

12 Cult Members Seized in Kidnapping

The police arrested 12 members of a religious cult, known as the Rastafarians and charged them with kidnapping a 16-year-old woman and her year-old son. The mother and child were not harmed. According to the police, the woman and child were kidnapped last Monday from an apartment in the Bronx and shuttled for six days between two cult hideouts in Brooklyn. The woman, when allowed to go to a grocery store last Saturday night, went to a police station instead. The two victims were not identified.

Girl, 6, Falls to Death

A 6-year-old Brooklyn girl fell to her death from the fourth floor of the Holy Cross Polish National Catholic Church in the East Village, at 57 St. Marks Place. The girl, Benita Kowalski, of 921 Brighton First Road in the Brighton Beach section was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died about an hour later, at 4:10 A. M. During a wedding reception, her mother, Stefania, had left her for a nap, in a room where the window was partly open, the police said.

From the Police Blotter:

The Burger King restaurant at 47 East 59th Street was robbed of \$700 by two masked robbers wearing gloves who slashed James Dermis, 26 years old, the assistant manager, on both hands, severing the tendons of two left fingers, beat him with their fists, then handcuffed and locked him in a basement storeroom. He was admitted to Lenox Hill Hospital. . . . An armed man stole \$1,587 from the register of the Yellow Brick Road tavern at 228 West 10th Street in Greenwich Village. The robber, using a ruse, was admitted to the closed bar by Robert Santopietro, the owner, whom he handcuffed to an overhead pipe in the basement. . . . A 54-year-old Bronx woman was shot to death, allegedly by a roamer, during an argument in her apartment at 950 Union Avenue in the Morrisania section. The victim was identified as Willie Mae Decay. The roamer, Harris Henderson, 62, who was arrested for homicide, also reportedly fired a wild shot at Thomas Feud, 51, of 2013 Fifth Avenue and then hit him on the head with a baseball bat when he attempted to subdue him.

Canadiens Defeat Flyers, 5-3, Sweep Series for Stanley Cup

By ROBIN HERMAN
Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, May 16—Hoisting hockey's glittering prize, the Stanley Cup, on their shoulders, the Montreal Canadiens returned the National Hockey League championship north of the border tonight.

The Flying Frenchmen defeated the defending champions, the Philadelphia Flyers, 5-3, and swept the final series, 4-0, before a frenzied, capacity crowd in the Spectrum. The Flyers had held the cup the last two years.

It had taken just 13 games for the Canadiens to complete three playoff rounds and forge the quickest Stanley Cup conquest since the league expanded. They had beaten the Flyers by a single goal in each of the first three games, but tonight the Canadiens' most high-powered line broke a

3-3 deadlock with 5:42 to go on a goal by Guy Lafleur. Then Peter Mahovlich scored for the two-goal victory.

"I think there's a lot of happy faces out there because we lost," said the Flyers' Larry Barber. "More than if we won. I don't think too many people were happy the last two years that we won it. Because of this violence thing. It was blown out of proportion."

But he added: "We lost to a hell of a team that's got the depth of no other team in the league, and I think that hurt us."

The level of hockey skill in tonight's game and in the entire series was remarkable, and this game never became violent. Philadelphia left that tactic behind in Toronto when several of its players were inflicted after a quarter-final game there.

But when the hard-working

Flyers came close to Montreal's incredible pace, the Canadiens, coached by Scotty Bowman, simply sharpened their play to match them.

"You must remember," said Fred Shero, Philadelphia's coach, "Montreal's such a great club; if we would have played better, maybe they would have played even better."

Of his plans for next season, Shero said, "I imagine we have to make some decisions quickly about trades and strengthen the team."

Most of the goals tonight were scored without a full complement of players on the ice. Thoughtless penalties such as Don Salski's interference while his team was already a man short, a tripping penalty against Guy Lapointe, and the hooking penalty called on Gary Dornhoefer were costly in both

teams in this desperate, high-powered contest.

After Kate Smith, in a flouncy lime-colored dress, left the sellout crowd of 17,777 in a frenzied state by singing the Flyers' lucky "God Bless America," Reggie Leach electrified the fans further by scoring on the game's first shot and setting a season and playoff scoring record of 80 goals. The teams were even—skating four-on-four at the time but after Leach's goal came a succession of power-play scores. With Salski in the penalty box, Steve Shutt beat Wayne Stephenson in the Philadelphia goal and then, with Bill Barber off the ice, Pierre Bouchard shot through a crowd past the screened Philadelphia goalie. Tom Bladen helped tie the score before the first period was over, sending a shot from the point.

Continued on Page 37, Column 1



Wayne Stephenson looks back into the net after goal scored by Canadiens' Steve Shutt in the first period in Philadelphia. Canadiens' Pete Mahovlich skates by the open net.

Celtics Win, 99-94; Cavs by 3-2

By SAM GOLDAPER
Special to The New York Times

MAY 16 — Red Auerbach's Celtics, who had unofficially and triumphantly returned to the Boston Celtics arena last night, started the final game of the Eastern Conference playoffs by beating Cleveland's Cavaliers 99-94 in a dramatic, five-overtime game.

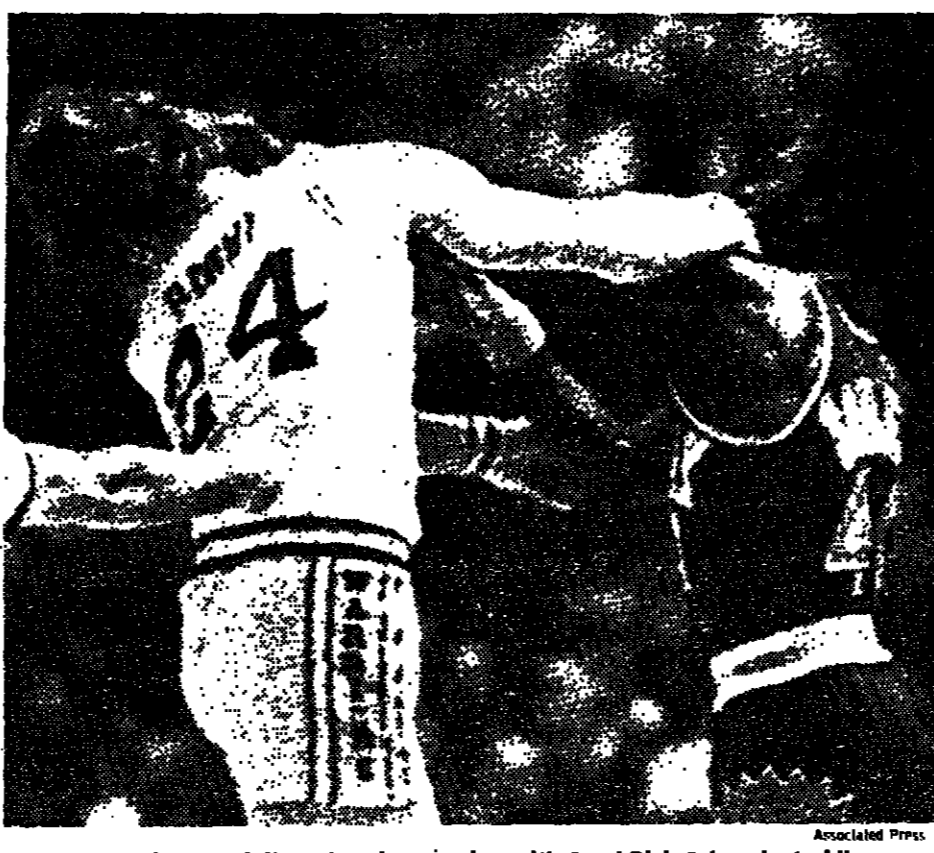
Red Auerbach, the Celtics' coach, was ejected from the game with 1 minute 58 seconds left in the third period when he slapped the Celtics' center, Dave Cowens, with his second technical foul (automatic expulsion from the game). He had complained when Cowens was charged with his fourth foul.

Heinsold's other technical foul came midway in the first quarter when he disputed a foul call against Cowens and threw a towel into the arena.

When Heinsold turned the game over to his assistant, John Killilea, the Celtics led, 61-60.

"Red just turned to me and said, 'I'll see you,'" said Irv Levin, the Celtic owner who had been sitting next to Auerbach. "It sure was high drama. It got the crowd high

Continued on Page 37, Column 2



Warriors' Rick Barry, left, exchanging punches with Suns' Rick Sobers in deciding game of semifinal playoffs at Oakland. Both players remained in the game.

Suns Oust Warriors, 94-86, Gaining N.B.A. Playoff Final

By LEONARD KOPPETT
Special to The New York Times

OAKLAND, Calif., May 16—Another incipient sports "dynasty" came crashing down in less than a year today as the Golden State Warriors were eliminated from the National Basketball Association playoffs by the Phoenix Suns, who won the seventh and deciding game of their semifinal series, 94-86.

The Warriors who were the defending champions, had posted the best win-loss record during the regular season. They had beaten Detroit in their first playoff series, 4-2, while Phoenix was getting by Seattle, and they had taken a 3-2 lead over the Suns only last Wednesday.

But the Suns, who call themselves the "Sunderella team" since beating Seattle, fought back with a 1-point victory in Phoenix on Friday night in a crushing final quarter today. Behind by 10 points in the second period

and by 6 at halftime, they moved ahead in the third and took control after a 70-70 tie with nine minutes to play. Over the next six minutes, they outscored Golden State, 18-6.

Barry Poops Out

The climb to the title round was well-earned, too. Cashed by John MacLeod, who stresses team defense and five-man offense, the Suns started to click in midseason after Gar Heard arrived from Buffalo and their two rookies, Alvan Adams and Rick Sobers, came into their own. Combined with such veterans as Dick Van Arsdale, Paul Westphal, Keith Erickson and Curtis Perry, they brought the team to a final round for the first time in its eight-year history.

In the show-down, Heard, who was playing Rick Barry, and Westphal scored 21 points apiece. Adams got 20 rebounds and 18 points, while Sobers and Perry scored 12 apiece in a display

of admirable balance. They also did more damage in rebounding, especially on offense, as they did Friday night.

For the Warriors, the final failure was a coming apart of all the elements that made them the most successful team in the league for nearly two seasons.

First of all there was Barry, their acknowledged leader, who pooped out in the second half, adding only 6 points to the 14 he scored in the first half.

Then there was the high-speed running game, which the Warriors never generated. They couldn't fast break too much because they didn't rebound that well, but they did get their share of steals and failed to convert too often. On set plays, during the second half, they did more and more standing around and dribbling the ball up the floor, instead of creating movement. That was a

Continued on Page 37, Column 4

Proud Delta Victor in Belmont Fog

By SAM GOLDAPER
Special to The New York Times

MAY 16 — A thoroughbred race that was supposed to be a one-mile race, but was on a June 10 for Marion du Pont's Proud Delta, a stable's blue, rose-colored colt, won the \$30 Shuvee Handicap.

The colt was one of the most impressive ones for his 1976 debut on Belmont Park but it was on a June 10 for Marion du Pont's Proud Delta, a stable's blue, rose-colored colt, won the \$30 Shuvee Handicap.

price. Her victory, worth \$33,810, increased her earnings to \$152,181.

"She sure is a powerful lady," said Jorge Valasquez after scoring with the filly in the one-mile race, by 4 1/4 lengths over Sheldon Raab's Soozee. "I had her on the lead all the way and she never let up in the speed."

"You know, I forgot it was Sunday. I also forgot this race was worth more than

\$50,000," said the Panamanian jockey with a big grin. "I was pointed out that this was the first Sunday stakes event of the season. 'If I had realized it I probably would have ridden harder.'"

No one in the crowd of 28,797, a turnout surprisingly large in view of the light drizzle that continued through much of the afternoon, was able to judge just how "hard" Valasquez actually rode. The contest was in a thick fog that crept in just before the feature and obscured the entire backstretch and the home turn.

But there was no doubt that in gaining her second stakes triumph and her fourth

Mets Top Reds, 7-5, Lose, 8-1

By PARTON KEESSE
Special to The New York Times

CINCINNATI, May 16 — The New York Mets beat the Cincinnati Reds, 7-5, in the first game of their doubleheader at Riverfront Stadium today but lost to the Reds' "B" squad, 8-1, in the second contest.

After Jon Matlack, the Mets' unbeaten left-hander, had picked up his fourth triumph of the year behind two-run homers by Ed Kranepool and Joe Torre for New York's only victory in the four-game series, the Reds won easily without Johnny Bench, Tony Perez, George Foster or Joe Morgan in their lineup.

Don Gullett, benefiting from a pair of three-run innings off Craig Swan, New York's starter, gained his third victory against two defeats by lasting just five innings. When rain interrupted the second game for 45 minutes, Gullett pitched two more innings and then left, complaining of a stiff neck. Pat Darcy hurled the final four innings, allowing only one hit.

New York's only run in the nightcap came from John Milner's fourth homer, which extended the left fielder's consecutive-game hitting streak to 18.

Except for Morgan, who had a sore back, Cincinnati inserted its full power-laden lineup behind Gary Nolan in

Continued on Page 36, Column 5

Yanks Bow to Orioles, 7-0

By MURRAY CHASS
Special to The New York Times

BALTIMORE, May 16 — Ken Holtzman and the Baltimore Orioles confirmed a role reversal yesterday at Yankee Stadium: Suddenly they're a hot team in the American League East, and the Yankees are a cool team.

Holtzman allowed only five hits and the rest of the Orioles amassed 13 of their own hits, including six doubles, as they defeated the Yankees, 7-0. The loss was the New Yorkers' fifth in their last seven games, including four of six on this home stand.

"I'm not concerned about it," Manager Billy Martin said about the skid. "At the rate we were going (a 15-5 win-loss record), the pennant would've been over by the All-Star break. You can't ex-

pect to win all the time. You're going to have your lulls. Now we're due to get hot again."

The Orioles, apparently, were due also. Earl Weaver's team has won five of its last six games and has batted .294 doing it, compared with a .200 team average previously.

Besides keeping two trends going, the Orioles' latest performance gave the Yankees a chance to use some of their little-used pitchers. However, their least-used pitcher didn't get to pitch.

Larry Gura, the only player who has been on a major league roster all season and hasn't played yet, was traded before the game to the Kansas City Royals for Fran Healy, who will serve as the

Yankees' third-string catcher.

"I had a feeling something was going to happen," said Gura, who was the team's player representative. "My wife wanted to get some furniture for our apartment, but I told her to hold off. We're been sleeping on the floor since the season started."

Gura, a 29-year-old left-hander who won 12 games and lost nine with the Yankees was happy at the chance to go to a team where he could pitch, but he said he wished the Yankees had made the trade at the beginning of the season so "they wouldn't have wasted my time."

Asked if he was bitter about the treatment he re-

Continued on Page 36, Column 4

Smith 'Nice and Quiet and Relaxed'

By SAM GOLDAPER
Special to The New York Times

FLUSHING, N.Y., May 16 — A plane dipped out of the fog and it seemed to be the rooftops of Flushing. It had waited on the Friendship Airport and circled in the soup over the city for about five minutes. "We made it that time," said Laz Barrera, an important man in the Kentucky Derby. "Nothing more important than winning the Preakness." Nothing more important than winning the Preakness. Nothing more important than winning the Preakness. Nothing more important than winning the Preakness.

"Hirsch Jacobs told me," Barrera said, "if your horse yawns he will run his best. You ever see a horse going into a race looking so bright, so shiny? Excuse me." He walked to the far end of the barn where Frank Wright and a television crew were setting up a prerace interview.

They were in front of Honest Pleasure's stall. That colt stood in the breeze an electric fan was blowing into his stall and watched as his trainer, LeRoy Jolley, lined up abreast with Barrera and John Campo, trainer of Play the Red, facing the camera.

Baby Half-Brother

Ever since the Derby, Honest Pleasure's stable had steadfastly refused to comment on a rumor that the colt had suffered colic in Louisville and had also had a stone bruise or minor abscess caused by gravel. Asked about it at the breakfast for horsemen and press on Friday, John Nazareth, Jolley's assistant, had said only that the barn was offering no excuses. Now Bert Firestone, the owner, used similar words.

He was standing in the doorway of the tack room watching the TV show take shape. "I feel very confident," he said. "I'm not making any excuses but I think you'll see a far different horse today than you saw in Kentucky."

"Forty seconds," came a voice over Wright's intercom, and just then there was a squawk from the barn area's public-address system. "Bring your horses to the paddock for the Preakness, please." Wright held his ground and ran through three tactful interviews.

"I hope your horse runs well," a man said to Campo as the tableau broke up.

"So do I," John said.

Alberto Barrera followed Jolley under the shedrow and offered a hand. "Good luck," he said.

"Thank you," LeRoy said. "Good luck."

Horses and men started for the race track. Nobody wished good luck just then to Elocutionist's people, but Gene Cashman, the owner, had already received good news. He had been interrupted at dinner Friday evening by a telephone message that Elocutionist's dam, Strictly Speaking, whom he had bought after buying her son, had just foaled a colt by Irish Castle, the sire of Bold Forbes.

"So," he had said on his return to the table. "I've got a Derby winner." He didn't know then that he also had a Preakness winner.

If Your Horse Yawns

By SAM GOLDAPER
Special to The New York Times

MAY 16 — Bold Forbes and Honest Pleasure, bought the notion that the Preakness would be a match race, was no need to worry about anything coming ind. After all, these same horses had failed to enter of them in the Derby, even though Bold Forbes' 26 seconds in the fifth quarter. Barrera didn't order. He pointed out that Bold Forbes had to let of the fourth slot in the gate to avoid going into the first sharp turn, and once he got the rail Honest Pleasure pressing him he couldn't relax. Laz if they duelled like that in the Belmont, "we got king for somebody else."

The trainer's manner was unchanged, his raiment on Saturday he and his sons, Alberto and Larry, el Gonzales, the groom, and everybody else in ad burnt a small offering to the gods by wearing clothes they had on Derby day. That was the only Saturday that something special was going on.

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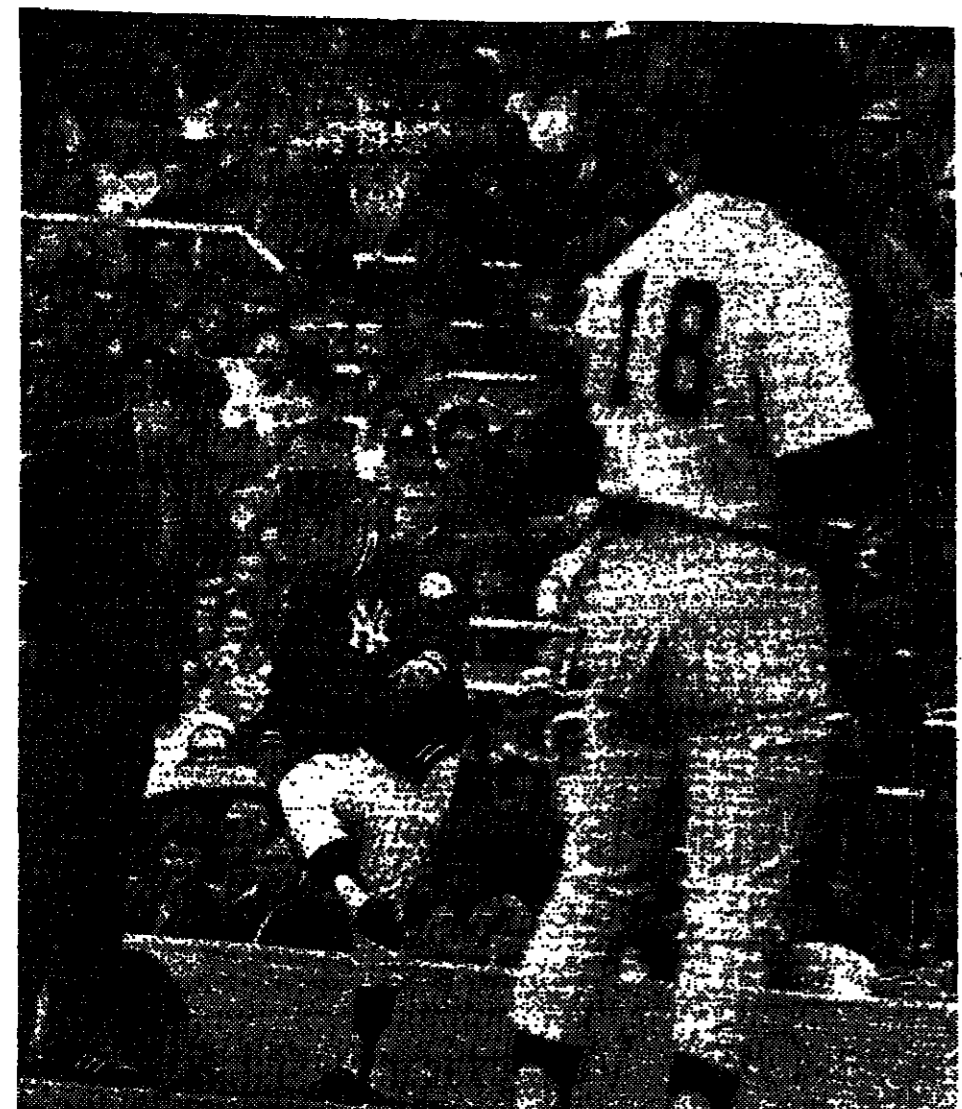
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TO HOME VERY HE YORK TIME



Billy Martin, the Yankees' manager, protesting a call by Bill Haller, the first-base umpire, against Tippy Martinez, foreground, in the fourth inning at Yankee Stadium yesterday. Ken Singleton advanced from first to second on the play.

Orioles Troubles for Red Sox Go On

Defeat Yankees

Continued From Page 35

ceived in these first six weeks of the season, he said. "I'm bitter that they got my spirits up during the winter by telling me I would get a chance to start and then not doing what they said. I'm bitter that I didn't get an opportunity."

Another trade could be coming soon. The Yankees are looking for a left-handed hitter and could use Healy or Rick Dempsey to get him. Martin, who some people felt simply didn't like Gura as a pitcher, explained that he and his coaching staff chose Dock Ellis over Gura as the fourth starter.

"That's what it amounted to," the manager said. "We just felt Ellis has better stuff."

Not yesterday, Ellis started against the Orioles but didn't last past the third inning, suffering his first American League loss after four victories.

The second of Mark Belonger's four hits, a run-scoring double, finished Ellis. Doug DeCinces had knocked in the first run in the third with a double, the first of his three hits, and another run scored on Al Bumbry's fly.

Dave Duncan singled across a run against Tippy Martinez in the fourth and Ken Singleton doubled home two runs off Dave Pagan in the fifth.

Pagan previously had pitched to only three batters this season, including Don Money when he hit his time-out, grand-slam home run in Milwaukee on April 10.

After Holtzman retired the first two batters in the ninth, Thurman Munson singled. Chris Chambliss doubled and Lou Piniella walked. But Dempsey bounced back to the mound and Holtzman, a busy fielder all day, threw him out.

Earlier in the game, the Oriole left-hander handled two hot shots off Munson's bat and caught a pop-up, a sight seldom seen in a major league game. After the game, Holtzman still felt one of Munson's shots, a line drive that glanced off his left foot, jumped up and hit him in the leg, then ricocheted against his stomach and finally plopped into his glove for an out. Munson stopped halfway to first and just stared at the pitcher.

By THOMAS ROGERS
Although they ended a recent 10-game losing streak with four consecutive victories, the Boston Red Sox are still in trouble in the defense of their American League Eastern Division title.

They stayed firmly in last place in the division as they lost to the Milwaukee Brewers, 11-5, yesterday at Fenway Park. The Brewers, ending a seven-game losing streak, pounded in 19 hits — a club record — against five Boston pitchers.

Don Money was most troublesome to the Red Sox with four hits that accounted for five Milwaukee runs. His final hit was a two-run homer (his fourth) in the ninth inning that gave the Brewers an 11-2 cushion.

Rick Wise, who has been ineffective on the mound in the first six weeks of the season, again took a pounding as he lost for the third time in four decisions.

The Brewers reached him for nine hits before knocking him out with a six-run rally in the sixth inning. Reggie Cleveland, Jim Willoughby, Dick Jones and Tom House gave up the final 10 Milwaukee hits and six runs in a weak display of relief hurling.

Jim Slaton, who won his fifth game against one loss, had the Red Sox bats in control until the ninth inning when the slumbering Sox rallied for three runs. Eduardo Rodriguez came in to strike out Bernie Carbo to end the game.

The Red Sox have won 10 of their first 26 games and trail the first-place Yankees by 6½ games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Dodgers 6, Pirates 0
AT PITTSBURGH — The Dodgers hopped over the Cincinnati Reds into first place in the Western Division

game, allowed just hits, winning for the third time in four decisions. Leon Roberts accounted for both Houston runs with a homer and a triple that was followed by an error.

Cardinals 9, Giants 3
AT ST. LOUIS — Pete Falcone, pitching against his old teammates for the first time, set them down on five hits. He benefited from a four-run first-inning rally by the Cardinals in which Reggie Smith belted a three-run homer, his third, and his first hit in 30 times at bat. Lou Brock and Ron Fairly each drove in two St. Louis runs.

As Burt Hooton scattered four hits for his third victory in five decisions, Bill Buckner and Elie Rodriguez each drove in two runs in the Los Angeles 10-hit attack on three Pirate hurlers.

Phillies 12, Astros 2
AT HOUSTON — The Phillies, who thrive in unfamiliar surroundings, won their 10th straight road game with a 15-hit attack. Greg Luzinski and Garry Maddox had three hits apiece. Steve Carlton, pitching his third complete

game, allowed just hits, winning for the third time in four decisions. Leon Roberts accounted for both Houston runs with a homer and a triple that was followed by an error.

Cubs 6, Padres 5
AT CHICAGO — Out of the starting lineup because of the flu, Rick Monday cracked a three-run pinch-hit homer in the sixth inning for the Cubs. Willie Davis and Doug Rader of the Padres and Jerry Morales of the Cubs also homered.

Expos 5, Braves 4
AT ATLANTA — The Expos rallied for two runs in the ninth, the first on Jerry Royster's throwing error and the second on a double by Pete Mackanin, to top the Braves. Rowland Office had

lay to second, from where he moved to third on a fly and then home on a ground-out.

Two Mets runs in the eighth off Pedro Borbon and Will McEnaney provided a necessary cushion since Pete Rose led off the Reds' eighth with a homer, while Bob Bailey doubled in the ninth and scored on Doug Flynn's single.

Suddenly, with two out, the potential tying run in the form of Dan Driessen was facing Matlack. Out hustled Frazier to huddle with his pitcher and infielders. Later, Torre explained the conference:

"It was just to see if Matlack felt strong enough to pitch to the left-handed powerhitter. Skip Lockwood was warmed, but he was a rightie. I guess Matlack was O.K. because he struck Driessen out to end the game."

Two innings earlier, Del Unser finally ended his hitless slump with a seventh-inning single. The Met center-fielder had gone to the plate 29 official times without a hit.

Box Score

PHILADELPHIA (NL) vs HOUSTON (AL)
Pitching: Phillies (12) vs Astros (2)
Batting: Phillies (12) vs Astros (2)

AT DETROIT — A Jacket Day crowd of 51,650 — the largest crowd in Tiger Stadium in almost three years — had little to cheer as Jackie Brown (3-1) set down the home team on four hits. Alan Ashby drove in three Cleveland runs with a single and a squeeze bunt. Ron LeFlore of Detroit singled to extend his hitting streak to 19 games.

White Sox 4, Royals 3
AT KANSAS CITY — Two streaks ended as Clay Carroll pitched 6 1/2 innings of strong relief for Chicago, allowing one run, and picked up his first victory. The White Sox snapped a four-game losing string and Kansas City ended a winning streak of five games. Jack Brohamer socked his second homer for the White Sox.

A's 3, Rangers 2
AT OAKLAND — Steve Barr, the Texas pitcher, gave the A's plenty of assistance. He balked home Oakland's first run. Then with the score tied, 2-2, in the seventh, Barr made a wild pickoff attempt at first base. Larry Lintz advanced to third and scored on a wild pitch. The mistakes cost Barr his second loss and helped Vida Blue to his third triumph in seven decisions.

Angels 5, Twins 1
AT ANAHEIM, Calif. — The Angels salvaged the finale of a four-game series as Don Kirkwood, who entered the game with a 6.59 earned run average after three losses, gained his first victory with a seven-hitter.

Mets' Box Score
FIRST GAME
METS (NL) vs REDS (NL)
Pitching: Mets (1) vs Reds (1)
Batting: Mets (1) vs Reds (1)

SECOND GAME
METS (NL) vs REDS (NL)
Pitching: Mets (1) vs Reds (1)
Batting: Mets (1) vs Reds (1)

Pro Transac BASEBALL
NEW YORK (AL) — Trade Log to Kansas City for Fran Healy.

Major League Box Scores

CLEVELAND (AL) vs DETROIT (AL)
Pitching: Cleveland (1) vs Detroit (1)
Batting: Cleveland (1) vs Detroit (1)

ATLANTA (NL) vs MONTREAL (NL)
Pitching: Atlanta (1) vs Montreal (1)
Batting: Atlanta (1) vs Montreal (1)

CHICAGO (A) vs KANSAS CITY (A)
Pitching: Chicago (1) vs Kansas City (1)
Batting: Chicago (1) vs Kansas City (1)

LOS ANGELES (NL) vs PITTSBURGH (NL)
Pitching: Los Angeles (1) vs Pittsburgh (1)
Batting: Los Angeles (1) vs Pittsburgh (1)

MILWAUKEE (AL) vs BOSTON (AL)
Pitching: Milwaukee (1) vs Boston (1)
Batting: Milwaukee (1) vs Boston (1)

MINNESOTA (AL) vs CALIFORNIA (AL)
Pitching: Minnesota (1) vs California (1)
Batting: Minnesota (1) vs California (1)

ST. LOUIS (NL) vs SAN FRANCISCO (NL)
Pitching: St. Louis (1) vs San Francisco (1)
Batting: St. Louis (1) vs San Francisco (1)

Monday, May 17, 1976
American League
YESTERDAY'S GAMES
BALTIMORE 7, NEW YORK 9
CHICAGO 4, KANSAS CITY 5
CLEVELAND 4, DETROIT 8
CALIFORNIA 5, MINNESOTA 1
MILWAUKEE 11, BOSTON 5
OAKLAND 3, TEXAS 2

NATIONAL LEAGUE
YESTERDAY'S GAMES
NEW YORK 7, CINCINNATI 5 (1st)
CINCINNATI 6, NEW YORK 1 (2d)
CHICAGO 6, SAN DIEGO 5
LOS ANGELES 6, PITTSBURGH 0
HOUSTON 5, ATLANTA 4
PHILADELPHIA 12, HOUSTON 2
ST. LOUIS 9, SAN FRANCISCO 4

STANDING OF THE TEAMS
Eastern Division
W. L. Pct. G.B.
Philadelphia 18 8 .704
New York 17 10 .630
Detroit 12 12 .500
Baltimore 14 14 .500
St. Louis 14 18 .438
Chicago 14 15 .438
Cleveland 15 16 .423
Boston 10 18 .357

Western Division
W. L. Pct. G.B.
Los Angeles 20 12 .625
Cincinnati 19 12 .613
San Diego 15 15 .500
Houston 15 18 .455
San Fran. 11 21 .344
Atlanta 12 21 .323

TONIGHT'S PROBABLE PITCHERS
New York at Cleveland — May Moore (0-0) and Messersmith (0-4) vs. Richard (5-2) and Rondon (0-1).
Chicago at Los Angeles — Zachary (1-0) vs. Sutton (4-3).
Pittsburgh at St. Louis — Kison (2-3) vs. Curtis (2-3).
Oakland at San Francisco — Jones (5-2) vs. Barr (1-3).
Other teams not scheduled.

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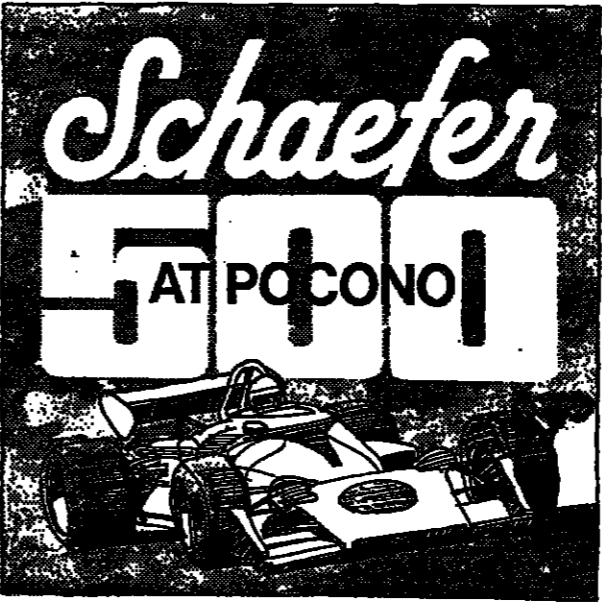
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Oakland at San Francisco — Jones (5-2) vs. Barr (1-3).
Other teams not scheduled.

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Montreal Wins Cup Sweep

Continued From Page 35
off Barber and Ken Dryden.

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TV Delay Fans' Ire

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Cars Qualify for Indy 500

JOHN S. RADOSTA
The New York Times
NAPOLIS, May 16—
Cars were added to
the field for the 60th
of the Indianapolis
May 30.

Fastest speeds in to-
time trials were
miles an hour, turned
Mike Mosley in an
Offenhauser,
520 m.p.h. by Bobby
another Eagle-Drake

Mosley and Unser
are faster than seven
cars that qualified
y. But under the
y had to be placed
ad of the second-day
s, who are behind
day qualifiers.

winner of the 500
and in 1968, had
qualifying run yester-
his engine broke
er one lap at 187.032

ine cars "made the
n cars the time
ause rain delayed
3 1/2 hours.

of the five drivers
were still in the
ine when time ran
ight were permitted
today as first-day
s. They were Gary
usen, 181.791 m.p.h.
gle-Drake Offy, and
reath, 179.122 in an
y.

the other fast times
re 188.500 by Roger
y in a Hopkins
ffy and 182.843 by



Associated Press
Johnny Rutherford
Wins Pole Position

Johnny Parsons in an Eagle-
Drake Offy.

Two rookies made the field
—Vern Schuppan, an Austri-
an driving for Dan Gurney's
team, and Bobby Olivero.
Schuppan qualified at 182.011

in an Eagle-Drake Offy and
Olivero was timed at 180.288
in another Eagle-Drake Offy.
A qualifying run is 10
miles long, four laps around
the rectangular 2 1/2-mile
course of Indianapolis Motor
Speedway. Time trials are
run on the four days of two
successive weekends, and the
field will be filled out to the
traditional 33 starters next
Saturday and Sunday.

Johnny Rutherford, winner
in 1974 and runner-up last

year, won the pole position
in yesterday's qualifying
with a speed of 188.957
m.p.h. in a bright orange car
built by the McLaren shops
in England and powered by
an American-built Drake-
Offy engine. Rutherford, a
38-year-old Texan, also won
the pole here in 1973.

Al Unser, Bobby Unser's
younger brother and winner
of the 500's of 1970 and 1971,
did not dislodge Rutherford
today as he had hoped to.

Yesterday Unser qualified
fourth in a Parnelli-Cos-
worth. Dissatisfied with that
performance, the Vel-Parnelli
Jones racing team planned to
try today to oust Rutherford
from the pole with a back-up
Parnelli that was in the eli-
gible line last night when
time ran out.

The strategy was a calcu-
lated gambler to withdraw
the No. 21 car that Al Unser
had qualified yesterday and
make a run today with the
back-up, No. 25.

But in this morning's prac-
tice session that preceded the
time trials, No. 25 came now-
here near Rutherford's speed,
and the plan was abandoned.

Today's weather was
slightly overcast with a light
breeze. The attendance, as
usual on the second day of
time trials, was sparse, about
50,000. Yesterday's rain lim-
ited the opening-day attend-
ance, usually at least 200,
000, to approximately 100,
000.

Fibak Conquers Orantes
BOURNEMOUTH, England,
May 16 (AP)—Wojtek Fibak,
a 23-year-old Polish law stu-
dent, beat the defending
champion, Manuel Orantes of
Spain, 6-2, 7-9, 6-2, 6-2, to-
day and won the British hard
court tennis championship.

Tournament officials
stopped play after the third
set in order to water the
court. Orantes, winner of the
United States Open last Sep-
tember, blamed the tourna-
ment officials for his loss,
saying his concentration had
been disrupted.

Hungary Finishes Sweep
BUDAPEST, May 16 (Reu-
ters)—Hungary completed a
5-0 sweep of Egypt today in
a European Zone A Davis Cup
quarterfinal. In the final two
singles, Peter Szoke beat
Ismail El-Shafey, 6-1, 6-8, 6-2,
6-4, and Balasz Taroczy beat
Abd El-Ghani Mohamed, 6-2,
6-1, 6-4.

Nastase Victor Over Borg
KEAUHOU-KONA, Hawaii,
May 16 (AP)—Ilie Nastase of
Rumania defeated Bjorn Borg
of Sweden today and gained
a berth in next weekend's
finals of the World Champion-
ship Tennis Challenge Cup.

Nastase won the \$50,000
winner-take-all semifinal
prize here by downing Borg,
6-1, 3-6, 0-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Connors Trounces Rosewall

LAS VEGAS, Nev., May 16
(AP)—Jimmy Connors con-
tinuing his domination of 41-
year-old Ken Rosewall, de-
feated the Australian in the
final of the \$150,000 Alan
King tennis tournament to-
day 6-1, 6-3.

Connors 23, received \$30,-
000 and a new car while
Rosewall got \$15,000 after
the match at Caesars Place.

"It's exciting as hell for
me to play him," said Con-
nors. "After all, he was play-
ing Wimbledon when I was
born."

Connors broke service at
the start and breezed through
the first set. He was down,
0-2, in the second, but had
too much power for Rose-
wall, also was not sharp.

The victory was Jimmy's
fourth in a row over Rose-
wall and extended his con-
secutive-set streak over the
Australian to 10.

In the doubles final Ar-
thur Ashe and Charlie Pas-
arell defeated Stan Smith and
Bob Lutz, 6-4, 6-3, and split
\$10,000.

Officials
stopped play after the third
set in order to water the
court. Orantes, winner of the
United States Open last Sep-
tember, blamed the tourna-
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winner-take-all semifinal
prize here by downing Borg,
6-1, 3-6, 0-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Ballet: 2 Royal Debuts

Leslie Collier and Wayne Eagling Show
Promise in Leads of 'Swan Lake'

By ANNA KISSELGOFF

Just before closing its sea-
son at the Metropolitan Op-
era House on Saturday night,
the Royal Ballet presented
two eagerly awaited local
debuts in the afternoon—
Lesley Collier and Wayne
Eagling in the leading roles
of "Swan Lake."

Miss Collier is a favorite
with New York fans, who
have cheered her progress
since 1969. Mr. Eagling is
considered one of the Royal
Ballet's boys-most-likely-to-
succeed.

To expect Miss Collier and
Mr. Eagling to come with a
performance that spelled
greatness would have been
foolish. There were moments
when their lack of experi-
ence was obvious. Yet there
were moments that pointed
clearly to how good a per-
formance this already was
and how well it could de-
velop in the future.

Physically, Miss Collier is
a dancer of the type one
rarely sees anymore, espe-
cially in the United States.
She is small (the large tutu
appeared to shorten her legs),
with the image of a curve
echoed in the strong arch of
her foot, the muscles of her
legs and the suppleness of her

back. Despite her strong tech-
nique, she is a lyrical dancer.
Odette came naturally to
her and it was for her to give
the Swan Queen the sorrow-
rather the real image in the
white acts.

Mr. Eagling, too, could not
forget entirely about techni-
que in the solo of this act,
but the overall shape of his
characterization was superb.
Slim, blond, fine-featured, he
was the model of the poetic
prince. Bewildered rather
than brooding, he was a Sieg-
fried with whom one could
sympathize. He danced the
solo in the first act with new
phrasing and a sustained ele-
gant line that were outstand-
ing.

The first act also showed a
past de trois that was magis-
tically danced by Anita
Young, Wayne Sleep and
Rosemary Taylor. The third
act brought Ann Jenner and
Christopher Carr into a
sparkling performance of the
Neapolitan Dance.

Entertainment Events Today

- Music**
- MONTREAL SYMPHONY, Concerto
No. 1, 19:00, Radio City Music Hall
 - YOUNG-NAM KIM, vocal, and PAUL
SCHOENFELD, piano, Carnegie Music
Hall, 8:00, Carnegie Music Hall
 - MIYAGAKI, solo, 8:00, Radio City
Music Hall
 - HILL KROESER, vocal, 8:00, Radio
City Music Hall
 - CECILIAN CHAMBER ORCHESTRA,
Czechoslovakian Music, 8:00, Radio
City Music Hall
 - MANHATTAN OPERA WORKSHOP, Man-
hattan Opera House, 8:00, Man-
hattan Opera House
 - CHORAL EVENING, St. Thomas
Church, Fifth Avenue and 53d Street,
8:00
 - RUTH LEACH and PATRICK O'BRIEN,
performers, 8:00, Radio City Music
Hall
- Dance**
- AMERICAN DANCE GUILD RETRO-
SPECTIVE OF DANCE ON FILM, 8:00,
Radio City Music Hall
 - JOSE ANTONIO DANCE COMPANY,
Radio City Music Hall, 8:00, Radio
City Music Hall
 - KATHY PAPAL DANCE COLLEC-
TION, Radio City Music Hall, 8:00,
Radio City Music Hall
- Cabaret**
- THE RAINBOW GRILL, Radio City
Music Hall, 8:00, Radio City Music
Hall
 - HILL'S GAY '90S, 8:00, Radio City
Music Hall



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Lauda Posts 4th Grand Prix Triumph

BRUSSELS, Belgium, May 16
(AP)—Klaus Lauda of Aus-
trian racing with a painful
tractor accident
last month, led
to finish today in
and won the Grand
Prix.

Lauda also set a lap record
of 25.98 seconds for
the 111-mile race.
The previous
record had been set last year
by Regazzoni. Lauda's
time was 1:26.76, an
improvement of
109.876 m.p.h. He
completed the 70
laps in 1:26.76, an
average speed of
185.385 miles
per hour.

At an average speed
of 185.385 m.p.h.,
Lauda came in second,
Lafite of France in
third and Jody
Schafer of South Africa,
in fourth. Tyrrell, who
was in the Formula One
race, was the only
driver to finish with-
out a lap.
Ferrari victory gives
the team a perfect record in
the 500 stock car race today for

Parsons Wins at Dover

DOVER, Del. (AP)—Benny
Parsons, with the right-front
fender of his Chevrolet
crumpled after a minor ac-
cident midway through
the race, won the Mason-Dixon
500 stock car race today for

the first Grand National
victory of the season.

Parsons, from Ellerbe, N.C.,
took the lead for good on the
362d lap and gradually pulled
away from David Pearson,
who was gunning for his fifth
triumph of the National As-
sociation for Stock Car Auto
Racing schedule. At the fin-
ish, Parsons led Pearson, in
a Mercury, by almost 25 sec-
onds.

Dave Marcis, who started
on the pole, was third in a
Dodge, one lap back. Donnie
Allison, who replaced his
brother, Bobby, after the lat-
ter grew weary in the muggy
80-degree weather, was
fourth in a Mercury, more
than three laps behind the
leaders.

THE LEADERS
1—Benny Parsons, Chevrolet, 4 hours 19
minutes, 53 seconds; 115.04 miles per
hour, \$10,000.
2—David Pearson, Mercury, \$7,500.
3—Dave Marcis, Dodge, \$5,000.
4—Bobby Allison/Donnie Allison, Mercury,
\$3,500.
5—Richard Baker, Ford, \$2,000.
6—Richard Petty, Dodge, \$2,000.
7—Dick Brozoski, Ford, \$2,000.
8—Lennie Pond, Chevrolet, \$1,000.
9—Darrrell Bryant, Chevrolet, \$1,000.
10—Richard Childress, Chevrolet, \$1,000.

THE LEADERS
1—Klaus Lauda, Austria, Ferrari, 1 hour 42
minutes, 53.25 seconds; average speed
185.385 m.p.h.
2—Alan Jones, Switzerland, Ferrari,
1:42:56.69.
3—Laffite, France, Matra, 1:43:23.41
4—Schickel, S. Africa, Tyrrell, 1:44:24.21
5—Alan Jones, Australia, Sauber,
1:44:30.00
6—John Watson, Britain, Penske, 1:44:30.00
7—Laffite, France, Matra, 1:44:30.00
8—Jean-Pierre Jarier, France, Shadow, 1:44:30.00
9—Tom Pryor, Britain, Shadow, 1:44:30.00
10—Tom Pryor, Britain, Shadow, 1:44:30.00

DRIVER STANDING
Lauda, 42 points; Jarier, 7
Regazzoni, 15; James Hunt, 14
Patrick Depailler, 10; Gunnar Wilson, 4
Schickel, 4
Mass, 4
Carlos Reutemann, 4

Parsons Wins at Dover
DOVER, Del. (AP)—Benny
Parsons, with the right-front
fender of his Chevrolet
crumpled after a minor ac-
cident midway through
the race, won the Mason-Dixon
500 stock car race today for

An All-American Treat at the Home of the All-American Sport.

OPENING NIGHT-TUES., MAY 18

THE EYEWITNESS NEWS TEAM

in the sulkies:
SAL MARCHIANO, DOUG JOHNSON,
DONNA de VARONA, JOHN JOHNSON,
with ROSE ANN SCAMARDELLA
giving the word "go"
from the Starter's Gate in a

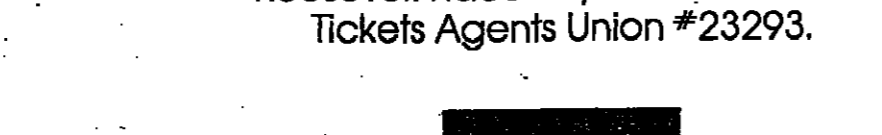
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(8:45 P.M. between 1st & 2nd Race)
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(E) 10:55am*	3:14pm	One Stop	(E) 9:00pm*	3:23am	DFW
(K) 12noon*	2:42pm	Non Stop			
(K) 4:30pm†	7:22pm	Non Stop			
(E) 6:10pm	10:25pm	One Stop			

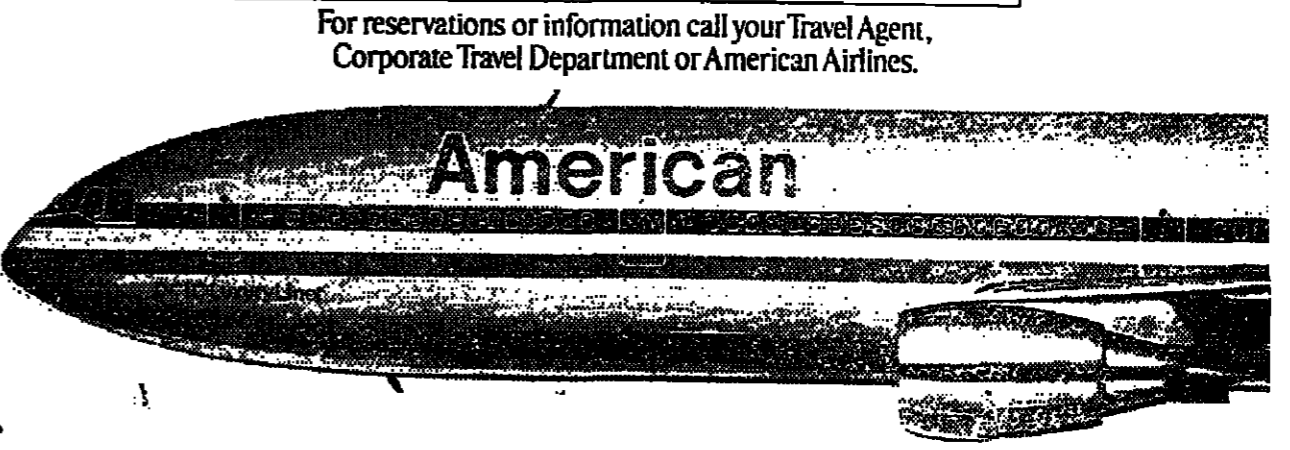
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TO END SOME PAYMENTS DATA

Measures of Overall Surplus Deficit in International Trade Found Outdated

MEASURE RETAINED

EDWIN L. DALE Jr., Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 16—The government will cease to publish measures of the United States balance of payments, it announced today.

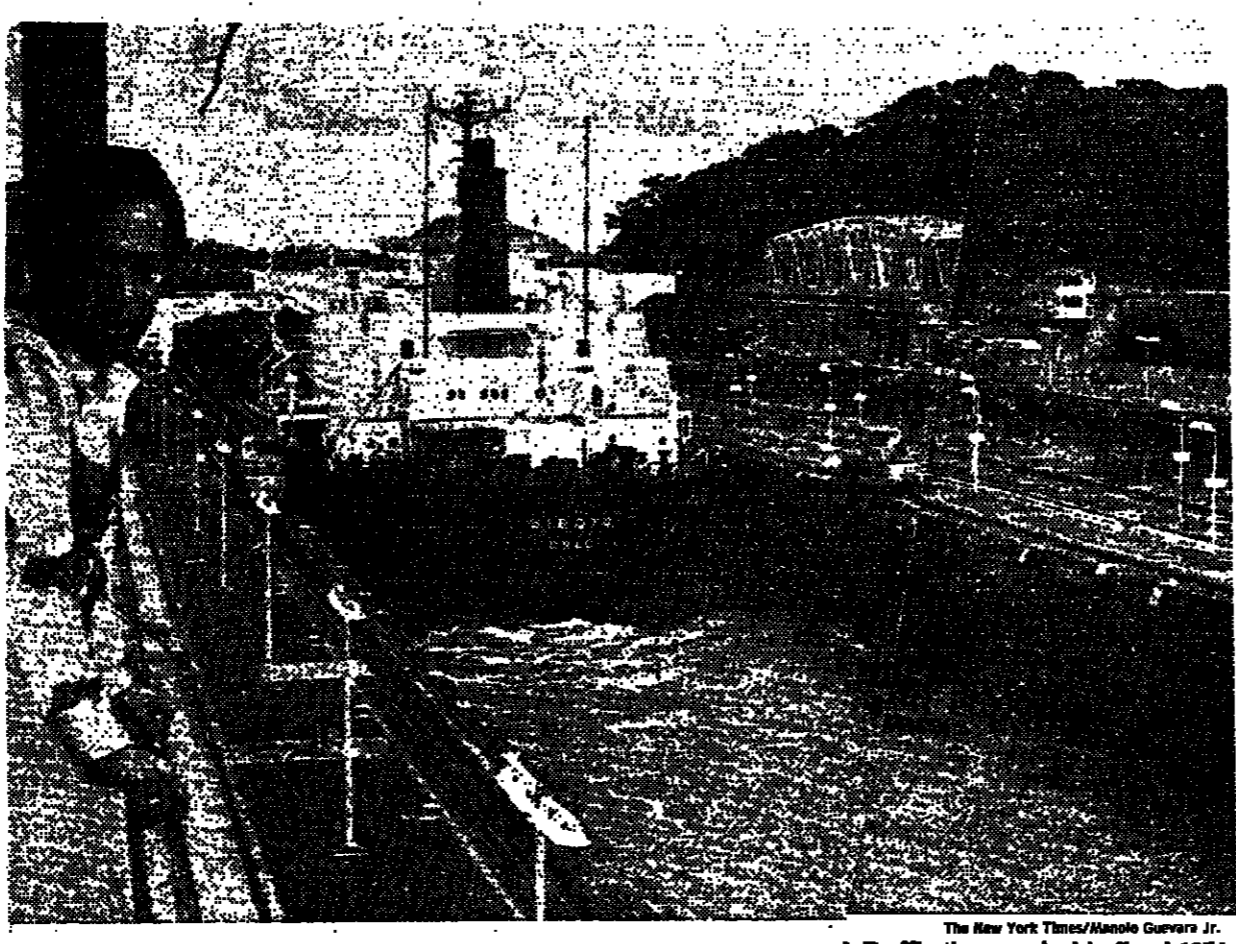
Some of these measures, which have been published for many years, will be dropped because they are no longer meaningful, particularly in a floating currency exchange market.

However, all of the measures on the various aspects of international trade to capital flows will continue to be published, with some improvements.

The announcement was made by the Office of Management and Budget, which has supervision of the Government's statistical activities. The Commerce Department will issue statistics on the basis of a new decision, which was made after lengthy consideration of the problem by a 10-member advisory committee of experts.

The committee said, in an announcement, that a meaningful picture of international trade can be obtained only by an analysis of information that is not of the nature of transactions but rather of concentration on one or several overall balances.

A summary of the committee's recommendations should be avoided in as far as possible. These are frequently taken to the developments of 'good' or 'bad' respectively, that interpretation is incorrect, the terms may be misunderstood and in lieu of analysis.



The Norwegian cargo ship Siboto leaving the Miraflores lock in the Panama Canal. Traffic there peaked in fiscal 1974, and then declined during the next year to 140.6 million tons of cargo.

Panama Canal Stirs Questions As Trade It Handles Declines

By BRENDAN JONES

Charges by Ronald Reagan that the Ford Administration is negotiating a give-away of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone have raised questions as to the waterway's importance in terms of world trade.

Ironically, the issue has gained prominence at a time when the canal has begun to run its first operating deficits since it opened in 1914. Canal traffic (ship transits and tonnage), which had grown steadily over the years, fell in 1975, with a further decline this year considered likely.

While there may be agreement that the canal has strategic value, analysis of the canal's commercial operations indicates that its economic value has been overstated.

The canal's recent operating deficits have been partly offset by the first toll increases in the waterway's history. The decline in traffic is attributed by the Panama Canal Company, a Government-owned corporation, partly to last year's world recession and partly to a shift of shipping to the Suez Canal, which reopened last June after being closed for seven years.

Some recent analyses by international economists, as well as figures in the annual reports of the Panama Canal Company, show that the canal—contrary to the popular concept—handles a relatively small part of world trade. In 1975, shipments of all kinds through the canal amounted to 140.6 million long tons of 2,240 port calls, an average of 2.2 million tons a week.

Toll Increase Helps Restrict Deficit

Asides from the treaty controversy, questions about the Panama Canal's economic importance, periodically debated through recent years, are again being raised. The chief ones concern how vital the canal is to world trade and how important, economically, it is to the United States.

Some recent analyses by international economists, as well as figures in the annual reports of the Panama Canal Company, show that the canal—contrary to the popular concept—handles a relatively small part of world trade.

Most creditor countries argue that a generalized rescheduling of the debt would erode the creditworthiness of countries borrowing in private capital markets.

The club has rescheduled the debts of Brazil, Argentina, Chile (in 1974), Indonesia and Uruguay. The creditors group also met recently to discuss the position of Chile, which has asked for a second debt rescheduling, of North Korea and of Zaire.

The United States was not involved in the meetings on North Korea since it has no financial relationships with that country.

Individual governments keep commercial bankers informed, but they do not participate in the meetings. Deliberations are always behind closed doors and press statements are rarely issued.

Chile Conflict

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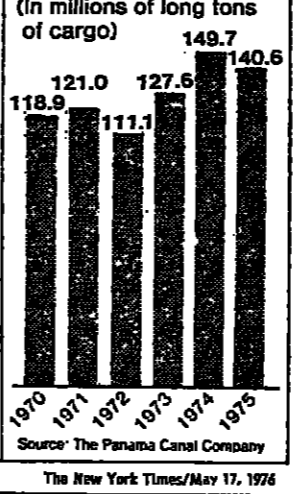
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Peaked Through the Panama Canal



Cox as economist for the Commission on United States-Latin American Relations, calculated that shipments through the canal amounted in volume, to less than 5 percent of world trade. In value, the report added, canal-borne cargo was 12 percent.

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HONDURAS SETS UP FORESTRY PROJECT

Latin Americans to Invest \$400 Million to Develop Untapped Resources

By JUAN DE ONIS

CANCUN, Mexico, May 16—A Latin American multinational project to invest \$400 million for development of huge, untapped forestry resources in Honduras was set up here today by the Inter-American Development Bank, the Venezuelan Investment Fund, and the Government of Honduras.

Private investors from Mexico, Venezuela, Argentina and other Latin American countries are expected to join in the project, which will substantially expand the economy of Honduras, until now heavily dependent on banana exports.

The project illustrates the new Latin American capitalism, which is opposed to control of basic resources of the countries of this region by large foreign companies.

Project Long Discussed

The development of the pine forests of southeastern Honduras had been under discussion for years with the International Paper Company, an American giant in the world pulp and paper industry, but Honduras insisted on majority ownership.

This condition has been satisfied in the project agreement signed here by Antonio Ortiz Mena, president of the Inter-American Development Bank, Constantino Quero Morales, president of the Venezuelan Investment Fund, and Porfirio Zavalza Sandoval, the finance minister of Honduras.

The regional bank opens its 17th annual meeting of the board of governors at this new beach resort on Mexico's Caribbean coast tomorrow. Many finance ministers from the 23 member countries, including the United States, and bankers from throughout the hemisphere are gathering here.

Floor Brokers Cut Rates by 18 to 25%

They and Specialists Complain of Income Drop Since Competition Began

By ROBERT J. COLE

A leading stockbroker, caught up in a rate war in which his biggest institutional customers have exacted commission reductions of 50 percent and more, gleefully remarked the other day, "Now it's our turn to get some rate cuts."

He was referring to the two-phase rate war that is transforming the way Wall Street does business. The first phase began May 1, 1975, when stockbrokers, acting under pressure from the Securities and Exchange Commission, abandoned fixed commission rates for public customers in deals of less than \$300,000. Fixed rates were earlier abandoned on trades exceeding that amount and on those under \$2,000.

On May 1, 1976, the second phase began when floor brokers and specialists were forced to drop fixed rates in filling orders for other stockbrokers on stock exchange trading floors.

After three weeks of the new competitive pressures, floor brokerage rates have dropped

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Bond Analysts Expect Rates to Rise Further

By JOHN H. ALLAN

The springtime slump in the credit markets moved through its fourth consecutive week last week, and there still appeared little reason for it to end. With the Federal Reserve encouraging higher short-term interest rates, with signs of business loan demand at last beginning to strengthen and with a heavy volume of new corporate and tax-exempt bonds for sale this week, the credit markets generally assume that interest rates will keep rising this week.

Since mid-April, the broad increase in interest rates that has taken place in the credit markets has been substantial. The yields on high-grade utility bonds, for example, have climbed from 8 1/4 percent to a little more than 9 percent over the last four weeks. As a result, these yields are now the highest they have been since early January.

A medium-grade utility bond issue was marketed last Wednesday by the Ohio Power Company to yield 10 percent—the first double-digit yield on such a utility issue since mid-December. Even so, the \$80 million issue remained 75 percent unsold Friday.

It is now widely assumed in the credit markets that the Federal Reserve, faced with a more rapid expansion of the money supply than it would like, began to nudge short-term interest rates higher to slow down the expansion of the monetary aggregates. This Fed can affect short-term rates by injecting or withdrawing reserves from the banking system, thereby lowering or raising the discount rate.

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In the money market over this period, the rate on three-month Treasury bills moved up to 5.13 percent from 4.78 percent, and the rate of six-month bills rose to 5.60 percent from 5.06 percent.

Club of Paris Expands Role; Helping Debtor Nations

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

PARIS, May 16—The clubhouse is the French Finance Ministry. The members are middle-bracket civil servants from some countries that cannot pay their bills and other countries to whom the bills are owed. The club's purpose is to help debtor nations on the verge of bankruptcy.

The Club of Paris has come into focus recently as one of the lesser known institutions of the international community, following demands of developing countries for a generalized debt moratorium.

Developing countries, furthermore, have asked that a larger role in the club be played by international financial organizations, presumably because this would strengthen the poor nations' power.

when Brazil was in serious difficulties, is a "very informal mechanism designed to address the country's debt problem in its specific position and needs."

Most creditor countries, with the exception of Sweden and the Netherlands, have now formally rejected any idea of a debt moratorium, fearful of strains this might put on international commerce and the balance sheets of commercial banks.

Private Capital Market

Half of the \$35 billion of payments deficit in non-oil developing countries last year was financed by private capital flows. The Manhattan Bank has established the overall debt of developing countries reached \$150 billion at the end of 1975. Debt-payment burdens are mounting in the world,

a number of countries now are facing serious problems in meeting their debt obligations, and Zaire and North Korea are in default.

Most creditor countries argue that a generalized rescheduling of the debt would erode the creditworthiness of countries borrowing in private capital markets.

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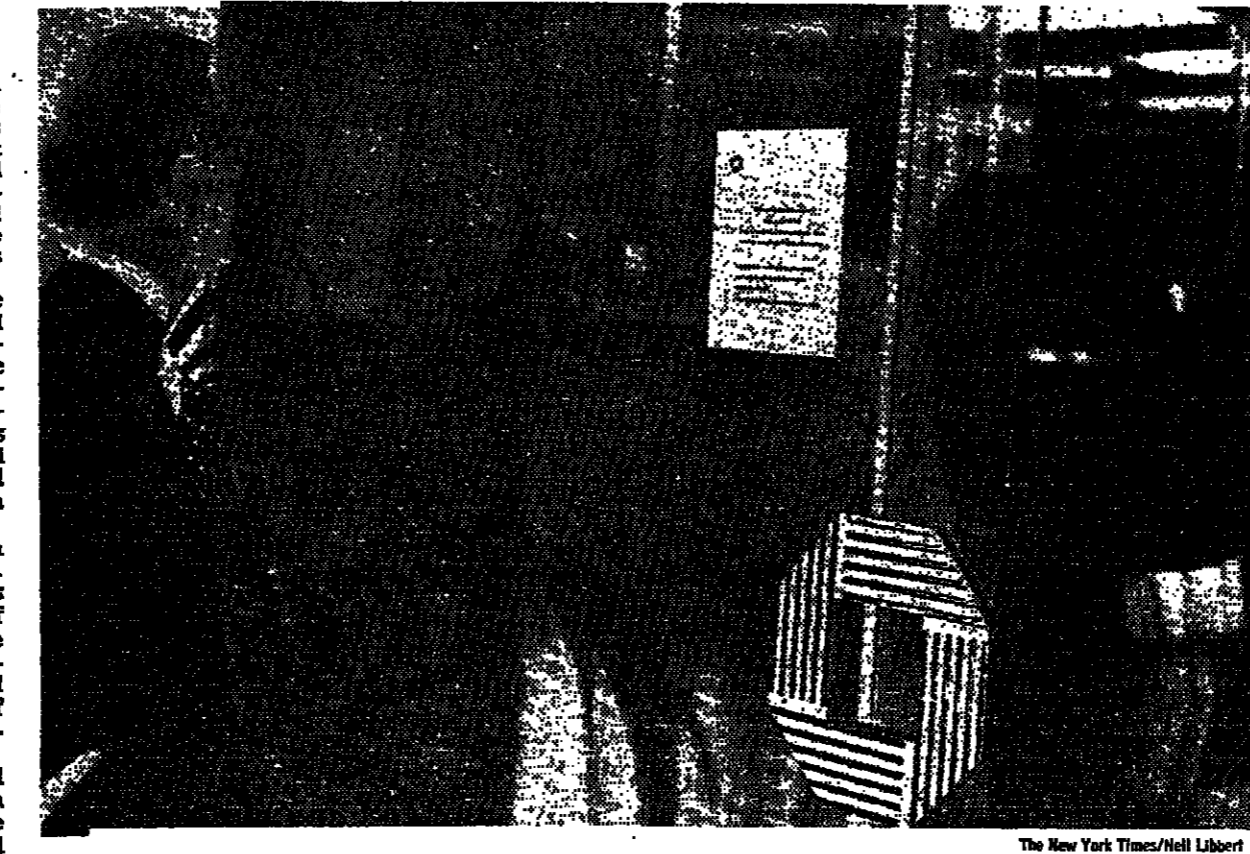
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U.S. Banks Close Some of Their Branches in Europe

By PETER T. KILBORN

LONDON, May 16—A decade ago several of the biggest United States banks opened scores of branches at prestigious addresses around Europe to lure retail customers. But now they have closed some of the branches and are discouraging retail business in many of the others.

In recent weeks the Chase Manhattan Bank has closed one of its two primarily retail offices in London, where the concentration of American banks in Europe is densest, cutting back its services in another. And the Chemical Bank has just consolidated its three outposts in London into one.



A person recently reading the notice on the Chase Manhattan Bank branch office door that tells of its closing. This is the Knightsbridge branch on Sloane Street.

The substantial cost of opening hundreds of branches could need to compete with European commercial banks. Banks have also lost the overall debt of developing countries reached \$150 billion at the end of 1975. Debt-payment burdens are mounting in the world,

avoid British income taxes by spending accumulated capital. Many borrowed the funds they needed to live on here from their bank in the United States and then drew on the loans through their banks' London branches.

New British tax laws, however, have stopped this practice. The banks came to Europe, mostly in the 1960's, not for retail accounts but for the wholesale business here in commercial accounts and in the vast Eurodollar lending

business then developing with big multinational corporations. That side of the business, the principal side, still flourishes. About 50 banks have offices in Europe. A few have left since the

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ROLE IS EXPANDED BY CLUB OF PARIS

Continued From Page 43

Then, he added, efforts are made to establish how big debt-servicing commitments are to the overall balance-of-payments deficit.

Finally, he said, consideration is taken of what a debtor country is doing to remedy the situation.

Usually the meetings generate little controversy. But when Chile's new application for re-scheduling came before the club last year, a conflict arose between the United States and the leading Western European creditors, informants reported.

The Europeans refused to agree to any debt stretching for the present right-wing Government. "We expressed displeasure that, broadly speaking, some countries put political aspects above technical considerations," an American official said.

The United States was also upset that the French chairman—a treasury official named Guy Nébot—had not invited the Chileans to present their own case.

Chile has to pay \$300 million a year in interest alone on its foreign debt. But this year, according to Pablo Barón, governor of the Chilean central bank, it will be able to meet its full payments mainly because of higher copper export prices.

Now that the Club of Paris is becoming a more important forum, officials say there may be some changes in its structure.

Paris was picked as the club site because of its geographical convenience and, as an American official observed, "Paris is a nice place to meet."

But one of the changes now being discussed would take the club out of Paris, moving it to other capitals. One idea is that the nation holding the biggest credits would play host at each debtors' conference.

Panama Canal: Deficit and Politics

Continued From Page 43

only 1 percent of world trade. Mr. Cox concluded that, while many Americans were inclined to think of the canal as a "vital" trade highway, for most countries it could be more aptly described as "useful" or "convenient."

The report estimated the United States trade transiting the canal at 9 percent—roughly 1 percent of the country's gross national product.

Most of the canal's cargo is in bulk commodities. Among the major items handled in fiscal 1975 were coal and coke, 18.8 percent of the total; petroleum and products, 17.1 percent; grains, 12.7 percent; and ores and metals, 9.5 percent.

Critics of the canal say its main flaw is the lock system, which limits the size of ships that can pass through the waterway. The locks raise vessels as much as 85 feet above sea level at different points on the canal.

The locks can accommodate only ships that do not exceed 500 feet in length, 108 in width and 40 in depth. This means that 65,000 tons is the maximum size for fully loaded vessels using the canal.

At the Suez Canal the maximum ship size is about 70,000 tons. Both canals have been made partly obsolete by technological changes in world transportation in the last decade—Panama because of its lock system and Suez because of its relatively shallow depth.

The major shipping changes—fast super-tankers, bulk carriers and containerized cargo vessels of 100,000 to 200,000 tons or more—have developed world routes for which canals do not offer much economic advantage.

In addition, transcontinental shipping services have grown up for moving containerized cargo from ocean to ocean, across Canada and the United States, for example, on routes from Far Eastern to European ports.

A number of international economists questioned last week said they agreed with the main points of the Cox report, which they considered the most authoritative on the economic value of the Panama Canal. However, they asked not to be identified because of the political dispute over the Canal Zone.

Commenting on proposals for a new sea-level canal across Central America, one economist said that the projected \$3 billion to \$4 billion cost made it unfeasible in comparison with less costly land shipment facilities that could connect Atlantic and Pacific ports.

The Government of Panama already has plans for such facilities, including an oil pipeline, a four-lane highway and a new container port on the Atlantic coast all outside the Canal Zone.

Pipelines are being built or are planned to cross the Suez isthmus, although the Government of Egypt also has plans to spend \$5 million to \$6 million on widening and deepening the Suez Canal.

Proposed improvements of the Panama Canal would make it possible for it to handle 37,000 vessels a year, double the present number, and raise annual cargo volume to 357 million tons.

The Colon free trade zone, which adjoins the Atlantic entrance to the canal, is already an existing transshipment facility that is based more on Panama's geographical crossroads location than on use of the canal. The

zone, operated by the Panamanian Government, is used by 700 companies, which bring in bulk ship cargo for redistribution, mainly by shipments, throughout Latin America.

In commenting on canal operations, Thomas M. Constant, secretary of the Panama Canal Company, which is based in Washington, said the company was hoping that the improvement of world trade this year would ease its financial problems.

The canal had its first deficit, \$1.3 million, in fiscal 1973. The deficit widened in fiscal 1974 to \$11.8 million, and in fiscal 1975 it was \$8.2 million. The first toll increase (19.7 percent) was made in July 1974, and last week a 19 percent rise was announced. The latest increase is intended to offset an expected deficit of more than \$36 million for the period of July 1, 1975, to Sept. 30, 1977.

Mr. Constant said that skyrocketing costs, mainly labor, had made the toll increases necessary. The canal, he noted, was not intended to operate at a profit but to break even while providing a useful service to world shipping. He conceded that shippers could adjust to a closure of the Panama Canal, just as they did in the case of Suez, but he asserted, "It would take several years at least and it would not be easy."

Meanwhile, chances for agreement on a new treaty with Panama are considered virtually all until after the Presidential election in the United States. Negotiations have been under way since June 1974 and reportedly have been progressing on such points as a substantial increase in the \$2.3 million annual rental paid Panama for use of the 10-mile-wide Canal Zone.

Besides the "balance" of the new treaty, the "official" balance of the "net liquidity" balance.

Along with current account, there will continue to be reported balance on merchandise trade, balance on goods and services, and the balance on goods, services and remittances.

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U.S. TO END SOME OF PAYMENTS DATA

Continued From Page 43

While today's announcement of the advisory committee's recommendations were based on statistical considerations, the decision also reflects the dollar's exchange rate to float in early 1973.

But the no longer any need to set up "balance" the national's total payments by government action, even if the payments picture could be accurately measured.

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Personal Finance

Investors Can Find More Data About Corporations Whose Bonds They Hold

By LEONARD SLOANE

Stockholders are the owners of corporations and, as such, receive a wealth of information about these companies. They get annual and interim reports, attend annual shareholder meetings, can secure copies of statements filed with the Government and frequently receive research and background reports from brokerage firms.

Bondholders, however, are creditors of corporations who lend money in return for a specified rate of interest, paid at specified times, until the bonds are redeemed. In contrast to stockholders, they normally receive little, if any, data or literature about the company after they have purchased a bond.

A recent survey by DRI Communications Services, a division of Irving L. Straus Associates, found that only 28 percent of American bondholders regularly received annual reports from the companies involved and just 20 percent got quarterly reports.

Annual bondholders meetings are almost unknown and brokers generally make scant effort to keep owners of bonds periodically informed about developments that may affect these issues.

A major reason for all this is that most corporate bonds are not registered on the company's books in the name of the owner. Instead they are bearer bonds—bonds that are the property of the bearer.

Yet the number of individuals owning bonds, which are usually sold in units starting at \$1,000, has been steadily growing. According to a tabulation by Salomon Brothers, the investment banking house, the face value of publicly issued corporate debt

issues outstanding rose to \$198 billion at the end of last year from \$151 billion in 1973.

To keep abreast of the affairs of companies in which they own bonds, individuals can take certain actions that might be helpful. An initial step would be writing to the particular corporation and asking to be put on its mailing list for annual and interim reports.

Another suggestion is to ask for the offering circular or prospectus of the bonds that are held. Even though some of the information may be outdated, there will nevertheless be a lot of useful data for the bondholder.

For instance, the circular will outline key conditions in the bond indenture—the contract between the company and the bond trustee, usually a bank—and cite the protective covenants contained in this indenture. It will also cite the conditions under which a default is considered to have occurred and how modifications of the indenture can be made.

If the bond you own was issued a long time ago and the offering circular is no longer available, such a document for a recently issued bond by the same company could be helpful. It would provide selected financial information, a description of the business and significant statistics useful to a bondholder.

Still another consideration for bondholders is an awareness of the bond's rating. The two major rating services are Standard & Poor's and Moody's. They use letter ratings to indicate credit quality. S. & P.'s ratings range from AAA, the highest rating, down to C in nine categories; Moody's gives ratings of Aaa to C, also in nine categories.

Many people own securities without even a basic understanding of the terms used to describe them. There is a difference, for example, between bonds (backed by the company's assets) and debentures (secured by its general credit rather than real estate or property).

Among the more meaningful terms to corporate bondholders are sinking fund, a fund set up to retire all or part of the issue before the final maturity date, and accrued interest, the amount of interest since the last payment date. These and other important words and phrases can be explained by a knowledgeable broker or defined in a book dealing with investments in general or bonds in particular.

Most individual bondholders have a long way to go before they receive as many facts about their companies as individual stockholders do. However, the quest for more information about the companies whose obligations are held is well worth the effort.

Among the more meaningful terms to corporate bondholders are sinking fund, a fund set up to retire all or part of the issue before the final maturity date, and accrued interest, the amount of interest since the last payment date. These and other important words and phrases can be explained by a knowledgeable broker or defined in a book dealing with investments in general or bonds in particular.

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BOND EXPERTS

MOR RATE

Continued From Page 43

ing the rating Federal loans between banks.

It is now assumed the Open Market Committee decided at its April 20 meeting to move the federal funds rate from 4 1/2 percent to 5 percent, a rise of 1/2 percent.

Last Thursday, the Federal Reserve raised its funds to trade at 5 1/2 percent, a 1/2 percent rise from the 5 percent rate.

Another suggestion is to ask for the offering circular or prospectus of the bonds that are held. Even though some of the information may be outdated, there will nevertheless be a lot of useful data for the bondholder.

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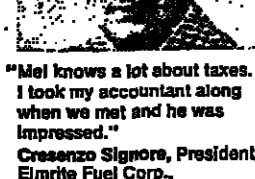
Melvin L. Maisel (r.) receives congratulations from Guardian President George T. Conklin, Jr.

Mel Maisel breaks all Guardian Life sales records. His policyholders say he also breaks all records for service and tax-saving ideas.



"An old friend whose advice and judgment I have always found to be sound and beneficial for myself and my company."

Ellis Strum, President, Bradley Cleaning Contractors, Inc., N.Y.C.



"Mel knows a lot about taxes. I took my accountant along when we met and he was impressed."

Crescenzo Signore, President, Elmire Fuel Corp., Stamford, Conn.

Melvin L. Maisel, President of Stabilization Plans for Business, Inc. and Vice President of National Pension Service, Inc. set an all-time high for The Guardian in individual life insurance sales and premiums in 1975. He also led the company last year in health insurance sales.

Because of his expertise in solving family and business problems with effective tax planning, Mr. Maisel is often invited to speak to professional groups at numerous universities and tax conferences, and to businessmen at industry meetings. Recently, he was a guest lecturer at the Iona Graduate School of Business, speaking to accountants taking their Masters Degree in Taxation. Last month, in our nation's capital, he served as chairman and guest lecturer to gasoline and oil marketers at an all-day national seminar on "Planning Your Taxes."

He is the author of "How to Use Disability Planning to Guarantee Your Business Interest and Income" and is a contributing author to "How to Use Tax Shelters Today" and "How to Save Taxes and Increase Your Wealth With A Professional Corporation."

Effective Tax Planning" to be published by Prentice-Hall. Mel Maisel is a charter member of the Pension and Profit Sharing Institute sponsored by the Center of Tax Studies, Estate Planning Council of Westchester and the Professional Planners Forum. He is a founding member of the Five Million Dollar Forum. According to an announcement from the Forum, "only 70 individuals, out of an estimated 900,000 insurance producers, have met the essential requirements for eligibility as founding members."

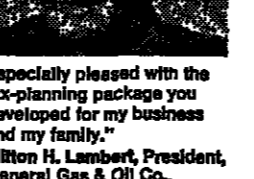
Mr. Maisel is the National Chairman of the Pension and Profit Sharing Division of the State of Israel Bonds. He is also a member of its National Cabinet and Greater New York Executive Committee. His community and professional activities are extensive, locally and nationally.

We are pleased to congratulate Mel Maisel on his outstanding record of achievement, which is based on his sincere dedication to serving his clients' best interests—summed up by Mr. Maisel's own philosophy—"To serve a client requires total commitment."



"I have been fortunate to, have this wonderful man not only as a friend, but as a tremendous guide in my business."

Martin Kleiman, President, Tower Dress Co., Inc., N.Y.C.



"Especially pleased with the tax-planning package you developed for my business and my family."

Milton H. Lambert, President, General Gas & Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.

The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America, 201 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003

Advertisement for Eastern Utilities Associates, including a notice of invitation for bids for the purchase of common shares.

Advertisement for New Business Development in Washington State, including contact information for David Bell.

Advertisement for Jeome H. P. Boucher, a Director and Executive Vice-President of a firm.

Advertisement for Eastern Utilities Associates, dated May 17, 1976.

Advertisement for New Business Development in Washington State, dated May 17, 1976.

Advertisement for Jeome H. P. Boucher, dated May 17, 1976.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, partially obscured and containing various text fragments.

Finance

More Data About the Bonds They Hold

FAST SLIDING

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...ing floor brokers are... to us service as a... ing tool keep reduc... all or old them en...

...and others to close, nothing... drastic has yet surfaced on... floor of Big Board...

...the effect of price...? "None at all," a... socialist said, "except... come is down 20 to...

...the Death of... E. H. P. BOU... and Executive... of Our Firm... HARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM

BROKERS' WASHING RATES

Continued From Page 43

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U.S. Banks Are Closing Some European Outlets

Continued From Page 43

...60's, but they have been re... placed by newcomers. The American banks, many of which are constrained in the United States as in Europe by sagging profits and large loan losses, undoubtedly would like to close some of their retail facilities overseas.

...and others to close, nothing... drastic has yet surfaced on... floor of Big Board...

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HONDURAS SETS UP FORESTRY PROJECT

Continued From Page 43

...have to be built to export the finished products. The remaining capital for the pulp and paper plant and saw mills, will be raised by stock sold to private investors, and by the Honduran Government.

...and others to close, nothing... drastic has yet surfaced on... floor of Big Board...

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Important to all Shareholders of Fansteel

Our letter of May 8, 1976 strongly urged you not to accept the sudden tender offer by H. K. Porter Co., Inc. to purchase your Fansteel stock at \$17 per share. For the specific reasons set forth in that letter we are convinced that the offer is inadequate and not in the best interests of Fansteel and its shareholders. We continue to recommend that it be rejected.

It is important for you to know that since the announcement of Porter's offer, we have been in direct contact with several major industrial corporations, substantially all listed on the New York Stock Exchange, who have expressed definite interest in discussing a merger or other form of relationship with Fansteel. You should also know that, as authorized by the Board of Directors, your Company's management and its investment bankers are now conducting discussions of these prospects and will report the outcome to you without delay. In any combination considered advisable between Fansteel and another company we believe that more could be obtained for our shareholders than the Porter offer — and possibly on a tax-free basis.

It is evident to us that Porter would not have made its quick attempt to purchase your stock unless it believed Fansteel was worth more than the price offered.

In considering the value of your Company and your investment in it, we ask you to review the following facts about Fansteel:

IMPROVED OPERATING RESULTS

- Following the recent national economic decline, sales and earnings began to improve in the last quarter of 1975. This growth has continued into the present year. For the first quarter of 1976 compared to the corresponding 1975 period:
 - Sales increased to \$24,846,700 from \$21,883,833 — a gain of 14%.
 - Earnings increased to \$835,114, or \$.54 per share, from \$360,312, or \$.23 per share — a gain of 135%.
- Our rate of incoming orders continues to be strong. Backlog as of March 31, 1976 increased to \$41.3 million from \$31.7 million at year end 1975.
- Based on the first quarter results and favorable business conditions at the present time, we anticipate that 1976 will be a successful year for your Company with continued growth in sales and earnings.

DIVIDENDS UP

The quarterly dividend, reinstated in 1973, was increased on May 4, 1976, from \$.10 per share to \$.125 per share — a gain of 25%. This higher dividend will be paid on July 1, 1976 to shareholders of record as of June 14, 1976. If you were to deposit your shares and they were purchased under the offer you would not receive this higher dividend.

STRONG FINANCIAL CONDITION

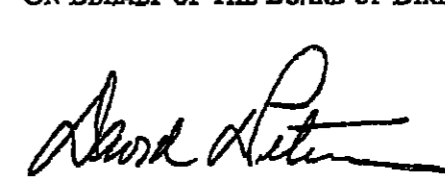
- Shareholders equity, or book value, amounted to \$37.3 million or \$24 per share as of December 31, 1975 — 41% higher than Porter's \$17 offer. Furthermore, the replacement cost of inventory and fixed assets substantially exceeds the amounts reflected in the book value stated above.
- As of April 4, 1976 book value had further increased to \$24.80 per share, working capital totalled \$20.59 per share and the current ratio was 3.5 to 1.
- Long term debt at year end 1975 stood at \$11,267,000 — the lowest in eight years.

Since recommending rejection of the Porter offer, we have been endeavoring to contact our shareholders personally to determine their views. It is gratifying to report that of the holders reached to date, representing almost 40% of the total stock outstanding, an overwhelming majority of those who have made a decision have indicated to us that they do not intend to accept the Porter offer. We are pleased that these shareholders agree with us as to the inadequacy of the offer.

IN YOUR OWN BEST INTERESTS WE AGAIN URGE YOU TO REJECT THE PORTER OFFER.

As additional information develops we will continue to keep you promptly informed.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,



DAVID D. PETERSON
President

If you have any questions concerning your investment or require an additional copy of the latest annual or quarterly report, please do not hesitate to call collect, your Company at (312) 689-4900 or D. F. King & Co., Inc. which is assisting us, at (212) 269-5550 (collect).

FANSTEEL INC. • one tantalum place, north chicago, illinois 60064 • May 15, 1976

After some years of consolidation following a strong growth in the Sixties, your Directors have taken the view that a time is now right to invest boldly in the future.

The introduction of new technology will undoubtedly create an opportunity for us to become an important growth industry again. The country's problems are still formidable, but there is generally a better feeling of hope than we have known for some time. We have always stressed the very real risks that are endemic in oil exploration and development, but as each stage of development is successfully completed, the risks are inevitably reduced and the prospects of success improve. Provided that the development of Piper and Claymore continues as planned, the prospect is that by 1979 your Company would start to enjoy considerable benefits from its oil interests. Much of our thinking is concerned with anticipating the future, and with planning the next stages for your Company. The impact of oil on your Company's future could be durable indeed.

Comparative Results	1975	1974
Turnover	£236,205	£201,649
Trading Profit	11,414	11,435
Profit after taxation and before Extraordinary Items	4,349	3,629
Earnings per Share	7.85p	6.67p
Dividend Cover	1.63	1.40
Dividends per Share	7.40p*	6.74p*

(*provisional)

These extracts are taken from the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 1975 which can be obtained from the Secretary, The Thomson Organisation Limited.

The Thomson Organisation
4 Stratford Place London W1A 4YG Limited

Panel Bids U.S. Weigh Aid to New York City

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

...based upon likelihood of repayment, New York's adherence to fiscal plan.

...the city cannot borrow after the Federal loan program expires, it will be faced with the prospect of bankruptcy unless it can meet its credit needs through the state.

...Secretary Simon to "review carefully" the city's financial plan, because "failure to adopt and adhere to a realistic plan would raise serious doubts about New York City's ability to repay the Federal loans and re-enter the credit markets by fiscal year 1979."

...The committee said that a weakness of the present plan was "its reliance on the assumption that the state and Federal governments will take over certain functions now funded by the city, in order to achieve the required reductions in the city's budget."

...Axelson Disputes Some Points Deputy Mayor Kenneth S. Axelson voiced general agreement last night with the Senate Banking Committee's recommendations for fiscal belt-tightening by the city, but he disputed some of the committee's assertions on the extent to which the city's financial plan was dependent on state or Federal help.

...The city is constantly reviewing and monitoring its expenditure-reduction program for slippage or potential shortfalls," Mr. Axelson said.

...The Deputy Mayor did not comment directly on the panel's recommendations on rent control. "This matter involves state legislative action and is currently under discussion in Albany," he said.

...Mr. Axelson said that it was "unrealistic and inequitable" to assume that the city could close its budget gap without state and Federal help, and discredited the report's assertion that the city could do so.

...The committee also recommended that the city's financial plan be reviewed annually by the State Banking Committee.

Latin Chief of Staff Is Held in Plot to Sell Machine Guns to the Underworld

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

...announced by Mr. Fiske in an unusual Sunday morning news conference in his office after the seizure of Colonel Rodriguez and five others and the issuance of a warrant for another man. The prosecutor barred television filming and radio recordings to avoid prejudicing the defendants' rights.

...The defendants included one other resident of San Salvador, Miguel D. Celis, 39, described as a Panamanian businessman who allegedly represented Colonel Rodriguez in the initial demand for \$75,000 in exchange for the false certificate. Mr. Celis was held in \$1 million bail by United States Magistrate Martin D. Jacobs.

...Bail was set at \$500,000 for Raymond J. Geraldo, 48, of 1350 15th Street, Fort Lee, N.J., who was called a "former trade names for El Salvador." Bail of \$300,000 each was fixed for Frank G. Alvarez, 55, of 3 Heller Court, Dix Hills, L.I., married.

...The El Salvador Embassy was reported by United Press International to have said that its government had had absolutely nothing to do with the operation and alleged that Salvadoran authorities would conduct a thorough investigation of the affair.

...The arrests and charges were announced by Mr. Fiske in an unusual Sunday morning news conference in his office after the seizure of Colonel Rodriguez and five others and the issuance of a warrant for another man.

...The six defendants were then arrested by Treasury agents and Mount Kisco police. Colonel Rodriguez was arraigned at Magistrate Jacobs' home about 1 A.M. yesterday, while the other arrangements took place about 10 A.M., an hour before the arrests were made public.

...If convicted, the defendants could each be sentenced to as much as five years in prison and be fined up to \$10,000.

...Mr. Fiske gave high praise to the work of Mr. Kelly, who, he noted, acted under direction of Michael J. La Perch Jr., assistant North Atlantic regional director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; Thomas J. Higgins, acting special agent in charge of the New York State district, and William J. Rutigliano, in charge of the White Plains office.

...The Treasury Department and General Accounting Office to conduct or obtain independent analyses of the city's fiscal situation.

1971 Law Is Halting Flight of Farmers in New York State

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

...MILLBROOK, N.Y., May 14—A five-year-old program to preserve farm land in the state has stemmed the flight of farmers from the Lower Hudson Valley, according to experts here, in Albany and at the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell.

...The Agricultural District Law, which went into effect in 1971, has had a major impact in Orange and Dutchess Counties. It has resulted in lower taxes for some farmers, when their costs, including real-estate taxes, have been bounding upward.

...It has saved agriculture in Orange County," said Howard E. Conklin, a professor of agricultural economics at Cornell. "We could not survive without it," said William Johnson, a dairy farmer of Warwick in Orange County.

...The law is working, yes," said David R. Tetor, a cooperative extension service agent here in Dutchess County.

...Farm Land Protected In Albany, Joseph P. Sullivan, the executive director of the State Agricultural Resources Commission, said one measure of the effectiveness of the law was that one-quarter of all the farm land in the state was now under the protection of agricultural districts.

...The latest tabulation by his office showed that 3.9 million acres of land were within 281 agricultural districts in 46 upstate counties.

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Can Do Much Better

...ring fringe benefits, committee found that New York's fringe benefits are more generous than other cities, or of the Government or private.

...The committee recommended that the city's financial plan be reviewed annually by the State Banking Committee.

...The committee also recommended that the city's financial plan be reviewed annually by the State Banking Committee.

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TUNISIAN REPUBLIC

Office for The Development and Irrigation of the Medjerda Valley (O.M.V.M. & P.P.I.)

OPEN FOR INTERNATIONAL BIDS

Purchase of Heavy machinery and equipment necessary for the exploitation, function and maintenance of the irrigation system serving the confines of the Medjerda Valley.

The Office for the Development and Irrigation of the Medjerda Valley and its public entities (O.M.V.M. & P.P.I.) Headquartered at Bard-Ghê Bouchoucha, Tunisia, for planning the rehabilitation project in the confines of the Medjerda Valley Basin announces an international open-for-bid for the acquisition of heavy machinery and the equipment necessary for the functioning, service and maintenance of the irrigation network serving the area within the perimeter of the Medjerda Valley Basin.

These supplies are partially financed by a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.).

QUALIFICATIONS: Those authorized to participate in this bid are only firms from Switzerland or those countries already member nations of I.B.R.D.

OPENING OF BIDS: The final time fixed for receipt of bids is 11 A.M. on JULY 1, 1976 at which time all bids will be opened for consideration.

OFFICIAL APPLICATION FORMS: All application forms may be obtained from The Office for the Development and Irrigation of the Medjerda Valley—O.M.V.M. & P.P.I. The application portfolio may be acquired by payment of 5 Tunisian Dinars (approximately \$12.00) to the offices of the O.M.V.M. & P.P.I.

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U.S. News & World Report

WHAT CARTER BELIEVES Interview on the issues

KILLER FEU Now

Meaningful differences

U.S. News & World Report

Legislators Trying to Salvage Expense Allowances

STEVEN E. WEISSMAN... RAN, May 15—With just a few days left...

bol of the structure of legislative power, particularly in the Assembly. The fact that they are now in jeopardy...

have to pay the plaintiffs' counsel fees. By upholding the "concept" of the allowance...

overnight stays in Albany, and they must submit vouchers to get the money. The "Lulu" controversy focuses on other allowances...

Shipping/Mails

Outgoing SAILING TODAY Trans-Atlantic AFRICAN COMET (Panama)...

Carey's Style Shown in Wagner Choice

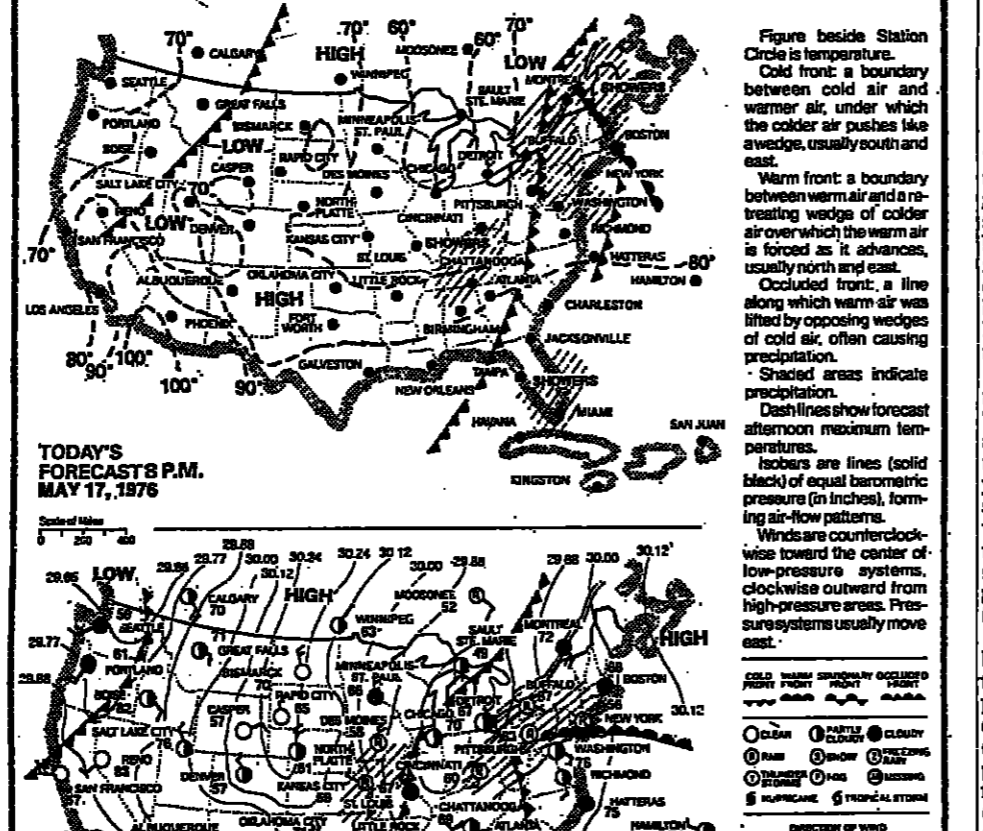
By FRANK LYNN Governor Carey's nudging aside of Patrick J. Cunningham as Democratic state chairman last week...

year. The Manhattan legislator was conspicuous at the recent Queens Republican organization dinner in Astoria, Queens...

One reason is evident in recent move of District 119 of the Hospital and Health Care Employees Union...

Weather Reports and Forecast

Summary... ble cloudiness with a few occasional after-showers is forecast for metropolitan area today...



Forecast... Weather Service (as of 7 P.M.)... with the chance of a few showers...

Extended Forecast... (Wednesday through Friday) METROPOLITAN NEW YORK, NORTH HAVEN AND LOWER HUDSON...

Table with columns: Time, Hum., Winds, Bar., Precipitation Data. Includes temperature and precipitation forecasts.

Sum and Moon... (Sunrise and sunset times for New York City). Planets... (Positions of planets for the week).

ALBANY BILLS DUE ON UTILITY CURBS

Democrats to Offer List of 18 Steps to Aid Consumers

By IVER PETERSON... ALBANY, May 16—Evidently with one eye on the voters and the other on the issues...

Proposed Quinine Settlement

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CONSENT JUDGMENT IN GOVERNMENT ANTI-TRUST CASE INVOLVING QUININE, QUINIDINE AND OTHER CINCHONA PRODUCTS

On April 30, 1976, the United States filed with the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York... a PROPOSED consent judgment...

NOTICE TO MARINERS

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CONSENT JUDGMENT IN GOVERNMENT ANTI-TRUST CASE INVOLVING QUININE, QUINIDINE AND OTHER CINCHONA PRODUCTS

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U.S. and Canada

Table showing weather conditions for various US and Canadian cities including temperature, wind, and precipitation.

Abroad

Table showing weather conditions for various international locations including London, Paris, and Tokyo.

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Abroad

Table showing weather conditions for various international locations including London, Paris, and Tokyo.

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Building Services Union Meets Today With Realty Board and State Mediator

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

The building services union met today with the state mediator and the Realty Advisory Board to discuss the union's proposals for their first joint session with the landlords' representatives since the landlords' rejection of a fact-finding panel's recommendations last week for ending the apartment house strike.

Robert D. McDonnell, chairman of the State Mediation Board, said the officers and negotiators of the union and the Realty Board should meet with him at his offices at 2 Madison Avenue at 10:30 A.M. at its headquarters at 282 Madison Avenue at 40th Street.

According to Hamilton G. Ford, executive vice president of the realty board, the landlord meeting is being held "to assess the situation."

In agreeing yesterday to meet today with the landlords, John J. Sweeney, president of Local 32B, departed from the position he had taken last Wednesday when the owners rejected the recommendations of a three-man Mayor's panel. He said then that the union had accepted the proposals and would hold no further negotiations with the landlords.

Disappointment Expressed

Both Mayor Beame and Mr. McDonnell expressed disappointment last week when the landlords turned down the recommended settlement of wage increases of \$35 and \$4 a week in welfare and pension benefits over three years.

The three-man panel consisted of Mr. McDonnell as chairman, Harry Van Arsdale Jr., president of the New York Central Labor Council, and Rexford E. Tompkins, president of the Dry Dock Savings Bank.

In rejecting their proposals, the realty board contended that the total wage increase of \$3,796 for the workers over the three years, plus the fringe benefits "would have a devastating effect on rentals and cooperative maintenance."

Following the realty board's rejection of the plan, Mr. Sweeney said the union would seek to obtain contract agreements with individual landlords on the terms recommended by the Mayor's panel.

As of yesterday, more than 200 individual landlords had signed contract agreements with the union, according to a spokesman for Local 32B.

The realty board has insisted that its members are standing firm and that only a few had gone along with the bid for individual contracts. Mr. Ford contended that those who have signed with the union were independents. The board represents 1,600 owners.

At one of the buildings that signed with the union, a luxury cooperative at 989 Fifth Avenue near West 79th Street, the strikers returned to work yesterday.

The strike by maintenance and service employees has affected garbage collections, elevator and other services at the struck buildings in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens.

The average base pay of the strikers is \$185 a week.

Mr. Sweeney said he had encountered strong resistance within the Buildings Department against using its powers to limit the proliferation of pornographic facilities in the city, particularly in midtown.

Permit Delays Sought

He said that department officials had consistently declined to turn down or delay permits for pornographic enterprises, to issue vacate orders despite repeated building-code violations and to take other actions to prevent pornography dealers from expanding their facilities.

The de Mille Theater, which was originally called the Mayfair, was renamed for Cecil B. de Mille, the late director, in 1959. Many major films have premiered in New York there, including "Spartacus" and "Psycho."

The building was owned until last year by two businessmen, Nat Koepfel and Philip Levine. They filed an application to convert the theater into three

small theaters early last year. When Mr. Baumgarten heard about the application, he wrote Building Commissioner Jeremiah T. Walsh, asking that no permits be issued for the building without consulting his office.

The building previously had been of concern to Mr. Baumgarten's office because the basement floor houses the "Intimate Room," a massage parlor where a number of prostitution arrests have been made.

Indirect Efforts Made

At the same time indirect efforts were made by city officials to persuade Mr. Koepfel not to pursue his plans to convert the theater. Mr. Koepfel, a Queens car dealer and real estate operator, was involved in several million dollars worth of business with the city at the time.

Mr. Koepfel then sold the building housing the theater to Walsh Associates, of 666 Fifth Avenue, whose principal partners are listed in the Buildings Department's records as Jack Jemel and Henry Rosenberg. They did not respond to telephone messages and visits to their office requesting an interview. But an associate confirmed that they planned to show pornographic movies at the new theaters.

Last Nov. 25, the new owners filed an application for alterations to improve access to exits from the building.

On the same day Mr. Dennis issued a memorandum to his subordinates saying that "no application is to be approved, permit issued, or certificate of occupancy issued... except applications for work specifically related to the improvement of the entire building's egress facilities."

Mr. Dennis said he sent the memorandum to insure that any additional proposals submitted were "normal and lawful." Mr. Baumgarten said he had been urging department officials to watch that the new application was not used to sneak through a proposal for converting the theater.

But what happened was just what Mr. Baumgarten had feared. On March 11 an amendment to the application for improving the building's exit facilities was filed saying that "the existing theater on the first floor will be converted into three theaters covering the first five stories."

New Application

On March 22 a new application was filed, superseding the one dealing with the exits, and including the conversion of the theater from a 900-seat house to three 289-seat theaters. The Buildings Department approved the new application the next day and issued a permit to the owners one day after that.

Mr. Dennis said that the quick approval was not unusual, despite the reputation of city agencies for moving slowly.

"Just because the application was approved in one day doesn't mean that our people didn't discuss the conversion with the architects for some time before the amendment was submitted," he said.

One reason for the speed with which the application was approved, apparently, was a memorandum — Commissioner Walsh had written instructing that the original application dealing with the exit facilities be expedited.

Mr. Walsh said in an interview that he did not recall sending the memorandum but that it was customary to ex-

Beame Is Defied by Buildings Agency on Pornographic Film House

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Mr. Walsh said in an interview that he did not recall sending the memorandum but that it was customary to ex-

pedite applications to improve egress facilities because they involved public safety.

The memorandum was written last Dec. 10, three months before the new application to convert the de Mille Theater was filed. But someone in the department — it is not clear who — wrote "expedite per Comm. Walsh" on the outside of the envelope containing both the new application to convert the theater as well as the one concerning the exits.

While this might be attributed to accident, Mr. Baumgarten believes that the application for the conversion of the de Mille was speeded through the approval process by individuals within the department who did not want to see the project delayed.

Practices Questioned

He cites several other aspects of how the application was processed, which he says were aimed at keeping his office from blocking approval.

The new application for the de Mille conversion was given the same docket number as the old one referring to the exits, Mr. Baumgarten said. Thus the new application did not appear on the docket sheet that his office receives regularly, which lists applications filed with the Buildings Department.

Mr. Baumgarten said that when he heard last month from his own sources about the impending conversion of the de Mille and sent for the file, his office was told that the file had disappeared. It reappeared on April 26, the day after the last specifications for the theater's conversion had been approved, he said.

Mr. Baumgarten said that numerous files relating to pornographic movie houses, bookstores and massage parlors have repeatedly disappeared from the Buildings Department's files only to turn up after all the necessary permits had been approved.

Commissioner Walsh acknowledged that "several sets of files were not available when requested."

"But we don't know if it was because they were missing or misplaced on the wrong counter," he said. "When you have about 18 people handling tens of thousands of files, it is not unusual to have some misplaced."

Mr. Baumgarten has had several inferences that missing files were the result of deliberate acts, and I have invited him, and again invite to go to Scopetta [Nich Scopetta, Commissioner of City Department of Investigation] and call for a full thorough investigation, which he would have the cooperation of my department.

Mr. Baumgarten and Buildings Department officials have been at odds over the department's actions on a number of occasions where pornographic materials are sold.

He said they are now trying to stop such facilities from spreading. Mr. Dennis said: "There's not much to do without resorting to C.I.A. type harassment."

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Cincinnati Editor Na. CINCINNATI, May 10 (U.P.) — James E. Schottelkotte, editor of The Cincinnati Enquirer, has been named managing editor of the paper, William Keating, president and editor announced yesterday.

THINK FRESH— THINK FRESH AIR FUND

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THINK FRESH— THINK FRESH AIR FUND

About New York A Grate Day for Fishing

By TOM BUCKLEY

A man walked slowly north on 55th Street between 4th and 41st Streets. He shuffled, really, scarcely stirring his feet. He kept his eyes focused downward toward the pavement, the gutter, the sidewalk. Now and then he stopped. He bent down and studied his eyes, trying to decide whether the speck of silver he had seen in the gutter 10 feet below was a coin.

On the side of pedestrians, which changes from hour to hour, was heading south. It split around him. He was unnoticed, all but invisible. A black tuxedo, seen against the black asphalt of the street, Chaplin's tramp come to life.

At 41st and 42d Streets he stopped again, turned, and then squatted on his heels. He pivoted his feet a few inches one way, then another. From his jacket pocket he took a length of twine, pulled around a rectangular object. At one end of the twine was a lead weight, fastened through the narrow opening.

Manipulating the cap end of the twine with a thick thumb, he let the cord unwind. When it was an inch or two from the shell above the subway entrance, he stopped it. He pulled for the pendulum motion of the weight to cease. Then, with infinite concentration, he let the string unroll again, scarcely a quarter of an inch at a time.

Then he nodded, as though contemplating himself, and pulled the weight up. Stuck to it was a tarnished dime.

"Good catch," said a man who had been watching.

"They call it fishing," he said, removing the coin from the weight that had been coated with contact cement, and putting it in his pocket.

"Just do it as a hobby," he said. "Lots of people do it, here and on Eighth Avenue. I might make \$4 or \$5 a day."

The man spoke as slowly as he moved. Dreamily, as if he seldom engaged in conversation. But his voice was sharp and clear and his turn of phrase grammatical.

"Tom Potter," he replied, when asked his name. "I've been in the city here for 16 years. Used to work as a short-order cook, shine shoes. Had to stop shining shoes because it made me drink too much. The shine box put me in a rut. And it got so you

couldn't make any money. The clientele entirely changed around here."

He glanced around disapprovingly at the men who lounged outside the Nedick's stand, the pornographic book emporium and the topless bar that stand side-by-side at that edge of the Crossroads of the World.

"I just drink a little bit of wine," he said. "Never did touch narcotics. I don't beg. The only time I take a drink is when I absolutely need it. The city — all these people and everything — it gets on your nerves. I have pains. The wine eases it, makes it go away temporarily, but I know it causes pain, too."

He was 51 years old, Mr. Potter said, born in Pine Bluff, Ark., raised by an aunt and an uncle. He ran away in his early teens, finding laboring jobs all over Texas and the Southwest.

"Those days I never could settle down," he said. "I did section gang work on the Southern Pacific, washed dishes, did a little short-order. Came back East and worked for the Baltimore and Ohio in Akron. Then I spent 10 years in Albany, five years working for a bakery there. It's out of business now."

As he spoke about his life, Mr. Potter often seemed to drift away, like a weak radio station. No, he said, he had never been married, never been in a mental hospital, never been in jail, didn't even carry any identification.

The facts, of course, may be different.

"I've got no home, no income," he said. "I don't get welfare. Could never get myself together to go and apply for it. I sleep in the subways. The F train most of the time. Takes an hour to go from Coney Island to Jamaica. I clean up in station lavatories or the public library."

Despite his obvious poverty and pacific attitude, it was, he said, a dangerous life.

"Anywhere you fall asleep people will rob you or mug you," he said. "They are more or less the stupid type of criminals. I used to go to the Salvation Army on 48th Street, but they discontinued it. I used to go to the movies on 42d Street to sleep, but I can't stand those dirty movies they show there. They keep you awake. It's the worst sort of environment. So I ride the subways."

BREWSTER CAUTIONS ON 'INTRUSION' EVIL

NEW HAVEN, May 16 (AP) — Consumer activism and demands for the accountability of private business are preferable to government regulation or intrusion, Yale University's president, Kingman Brewster Jr., said today.

"If society's highest aim is to maximize the ability of each citizen to contribute to the potentialities of others, there is plenty for government to do," Mr. Brewster said in a baccalaureate speech to graduating students and their families in Woolsey Hall. "But it should be done, insofar as possible, without using government to usurp the responsibility for individual actions or to prejudice the freedom of individual choice."

He called for a government of incentive rather than government by regulation or public ownership and added: "Where concentration of private power is inevitable, then accountability, rather than the substitution of public for private decisions, should be the first resort."



George Bernard Shaw
makes a quick exit during THE WEST END HORROR

The new Starbuck House, written by Nicholas Meyer, author of "The Seven-Per-Cent Solution" — published today. See today's book page. **dutton**

LEGAL

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re KESTEN WAREHOUSING CORP., No. 75 B 730

ORDER DIRECTING FILING OF CLAIMS AGAINST DEBTORS-IN-POSSESSION BY SUPERSEDED CHAPTER 11 PROCESSING

At Brooklyn, New York, this 11th day of May, 1970.

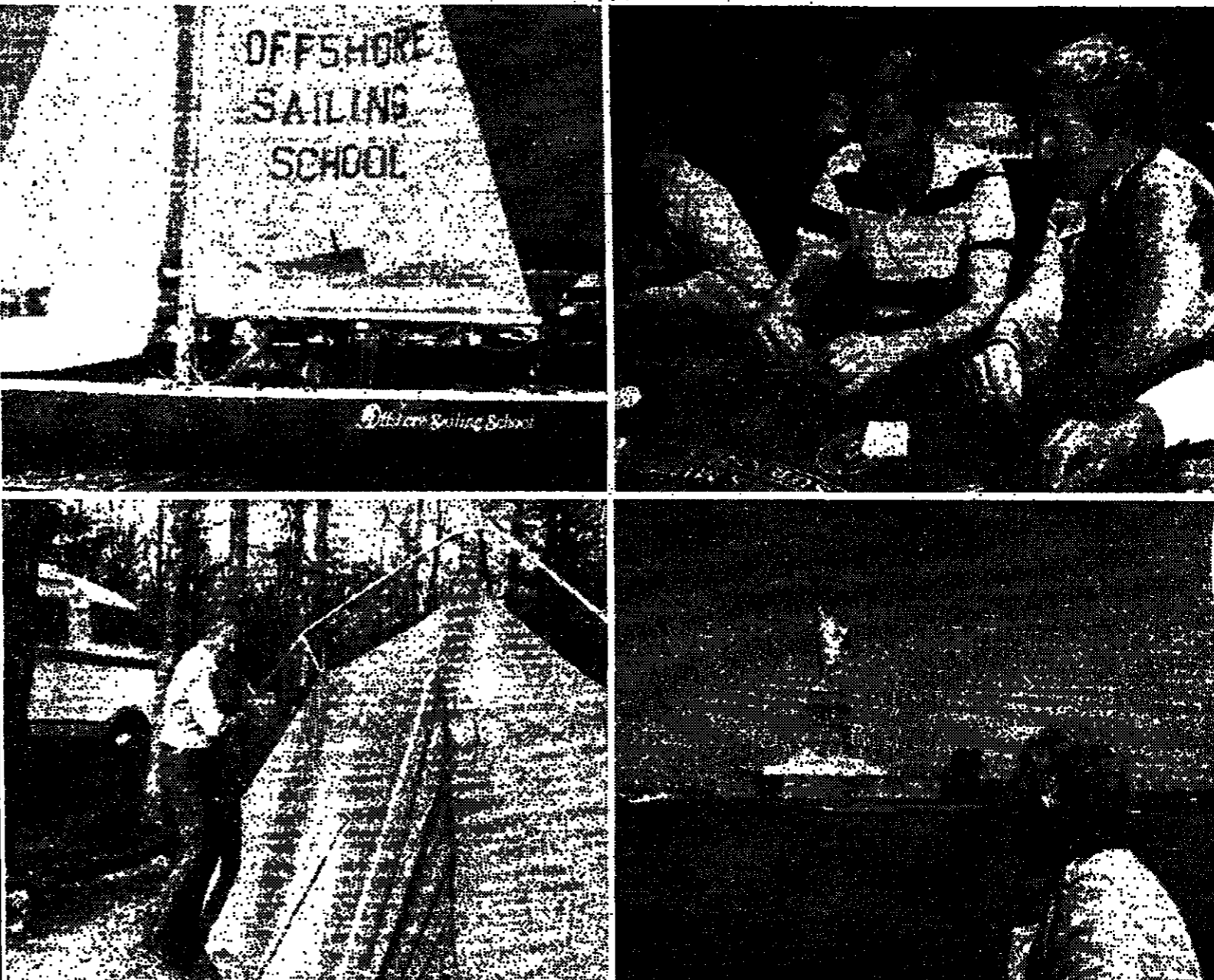
A proceeding under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Act has been commenced in the bankruptcy court and an order having been entered on March 11, 1970, suspending the claims bar and directing the filing of claims against the debtor.

It is ORDERED, that in the event of the failure of any person or entity to file a claim on or before said date, said person or entity shall be precluded from making any claim thereafter against the estate of the above named debtor and its claims shall be forever barred; and it is further

ORDERED, that notice of the bar date statement be mailed by the trustee to those creditors whose names appear on the list of unpaid obligations filed with the Court including all taxing authorities, on or before the 11th day of June, 1970, and that notice of the bar date be published in the New York Times on or before the 11th day of May, 1970; and it is further

ORDERED, that the aforementioned notice shall constitute due and sufficient notice of this order.

Manuel J. Piza
MANUPELLITARY JUDGE



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He gets to flirt with Lady Luck at the tables in Las Vegas. (The only question is, what if she doesn't flirt back?)

He takes you along on a camping trip. A vacation that comes complete with a helpful guide to tent pitching, campfire cooking, and the gentle art of back packing.

And he shows you how to have a terrific vacation at home. Provided you live in New York. You'll find out how to save money. And spend it.

How to read a travel folder. (Suspiciously.)

And how to make your two weeks so interesting you'll be able to last for another year.

"Making Your Vacation Pay."
Reported by Doug Johnson. Mon.-Fri. 6pm Eyewitness News 7

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